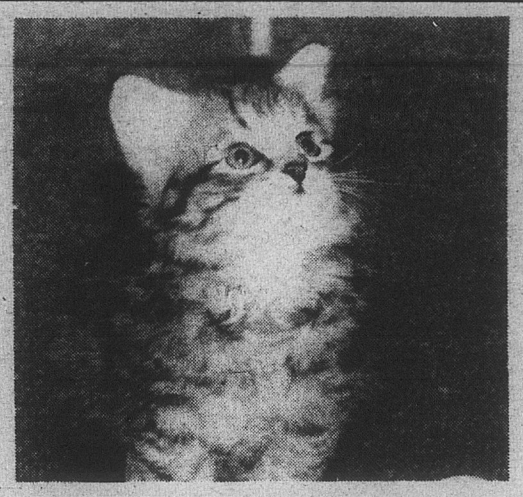
Campus

MIDDLEBURY, VT
VOL. 77 NO. 5
OCTOBER 22, 1982



Too cute (10)

Miyaji resigned in protest

Role of Vice President for Foreign Languages in question

By Steve Siegel
Patrick McCormick
and Johanna Glover
Special to The Middlebury Campus

HIROSHI MIYAJI RESIGNED out of dissatisfaction with the College administration. In a confidential letter sent to his colleagues last summer, the former Vice President for Foreign Languages and Director of the Languages Schools said his two years at Middlebury, "were the most difficult time of my career."

In the letter, Miyaji stated, "I was led to believe that I did not have the real support from the President. Other key members of the College administration, despite their lip service, failed to give proper recognition and respect to the Language Schools. I have encountered continuously not too subtle tactics to discredit me. A complicated and ambiguously defined administrative structure resulted in confusion in decision making and collision of authority."

An informed source told The Campus that Edward Knox, Miyaji's successor, had at first been offered only the Directorship of the Language Schools, without the Vice Presidency for Foreign Languages. The source said that Knox refused, and was then offered the Vice Presidency, too, which he accepted.

When questioned on the matter, College President Olin Robison said, "I'm not going to talk to you about that; in the course of offering someone a position . . . there are a range of consultations."

Knox said, "We talked about a lot of things. I don't think I should respond."

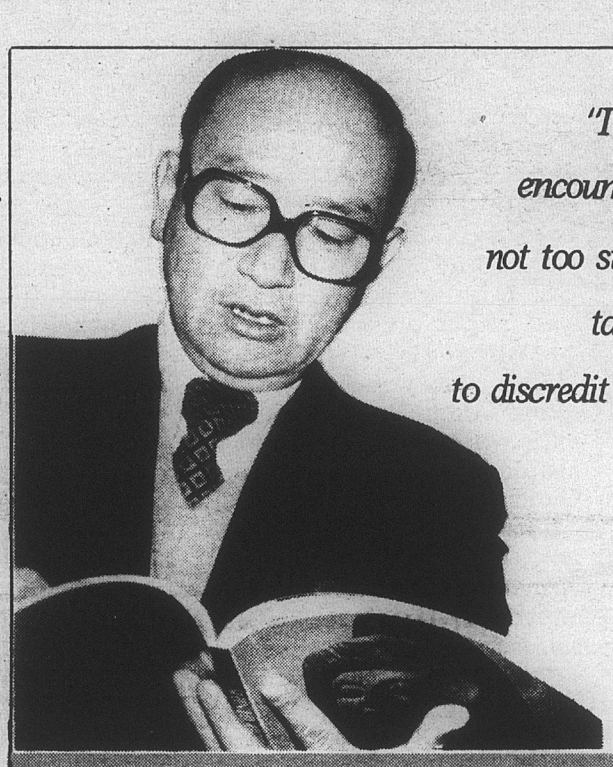
Asked if the College has ever considered abolishing the Vice Presidency for Foreign Languages, Provost Nicholas Clifford said, "We talked about it from time to time."

Miyaji resigned on May 1, to be effective in June. President Robison, in a statement to the faculty at their September meeting, said he asked Miyaji "at that time to consider delaying his resignation until the end of the summer. We continued to discuss the various possibilities with the result that Hiroshi decided to remain in his post through August."

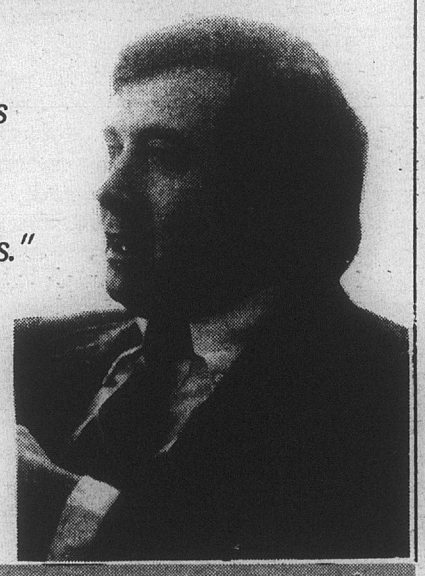
In his letter to colleagues dated July 12, Miyaji said, "I have yet to receive a formal acknowledgment of my resignation. However, since I submitted my letter of resignation, no attempt has been made by the President to persuade me to stay. The President acted immediately as if the resignation was already a fait accompli."

On June 21, Miyaji was offered the position of Chairman of the East Asian Language Program at the University of Hawaii. Miyaji wrote in the letter to colleagues, "I would like to make it clear that my resignation was not prompted by the offer from the University of Hawaii . . . that I cannot compromise my principles, and that I am not seeking 'greener pastures.' "

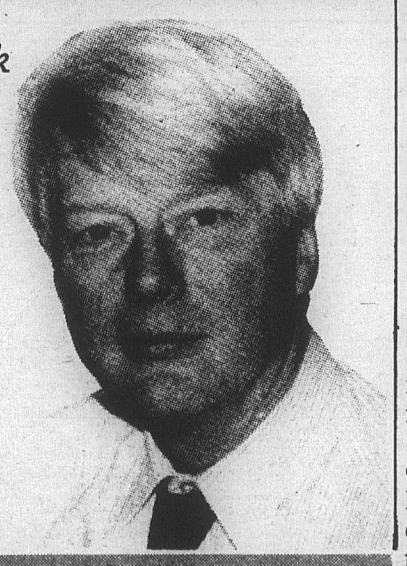
On July 12, Provost Clifford officially announced Miyaji's resignation, to be effective on September 1. On the same day, Miyaji sent the letter to his colleagues: the Directors and Deans of the Language Schools. However, copies of Miyaji's letter were circulated among many faculty of the language programs last summer, according to one language professor.



"I have encountered not too subtle tactics to discredit me."



"We've made it a policy not to discuss the particulars of individual matters."



"I frankly don't think that it's anybody's business."

MIYAJI'S LETTER ALSO STATED, "I would have stayed at Middlebury College if the following were the case:

1) if I had full support and trust from the President,
2) if I were treated and respected properly as one of the chief academic officers of this institution, especially by some key non-academic officers,
3) if I could expect professionalism and sense of propriety from certain non-academic officers,
4) if I had a feeling of being truly a member of this administration."

President Robison refused to comment on Miyaji's resignation, explaining "We've made it a policy not to discuss the particulars of individual matters." Provost Clifford remarked, "I frankly don't think it's anybody's business."

Clifford later commented, "There was nothing in the Sunderland renovations or in the formation of the Arabic School that was controversial." He said, "Miyaji really handled it well. People who make choices like that do not make them easily. It's a choice he made with a sense of how he could most usefully spend the rest of his career."

Reached by phone at his office in Hawaii, Miyaji said, "I'm heading the Department of East Asian Studies. It's an administrative job." Miyaji described the work as similar to his job at Middlebury, "except narrower." Miyaji is a Professor of Japanese at Hawaii, but is not teaching.

Roberto Veguez, Associate Professor of Spanish and Dean of the Spanish School, said of Miyaji, "I don't think he was very interested in administrative work. He wanted to be a scholar. . . . He was happiest doing research and scholarly work."

Veguez added, "if a problem arose that was to him distressing in the area of administration he would . . . tend not to enjoy working it out, not that he didn't work it out. He was very jealous of his time as a scholar. He would face a problem, but he didn't like it taking time from his scholarship."

Veguez said that it is natural for people in top administrative posts to have disagreements. Veguez hypothesized, "How does he react to a remark that someone else might see as innocuous."

John Berninghausen, Associate Professor of Chinese and Chairman of the Foreign Languages Division, speculated, "There may have been disagreements over the role of the Vice President for Foreign Languages."

Heeding Vermont's call -- page 5

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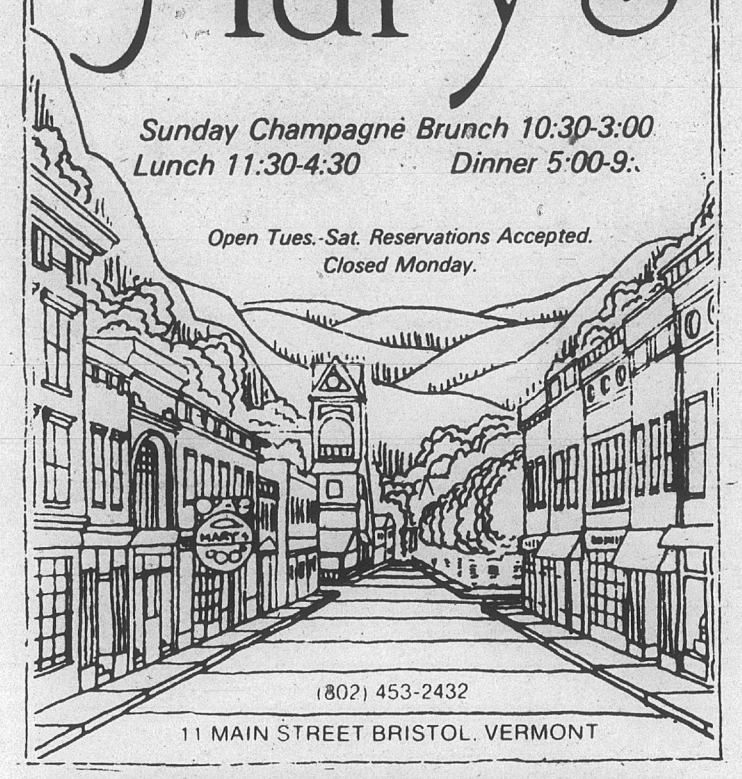

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news

Interfaith still undecided

By Peter Watt

The fate of the Interfaith Center proposal, made last year by Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College, is still undecided. Rockefeller proposed the creation of an Interfaith Center, because he felt it was necessitated by the wide range of religious interests reflected by the students and faculty at the College.

An Interfaith Center is just that – a place where people of different faiths can come together to pray, meditate, or just soak up the atmosphere. The proposed building would include a library of spiritual classics, a music-listening room, limited dormitory space, a small kitchen and dining room, meeting rooms, and a chapel and meditation room. Silence would be the rule in the Center.

Students could go to the Center and stay for a day or two, to escape from academic and social pressures, or to reaffirm their religious beliefs. They would be able to follow their own pursuits, either listening to religious music, reading spiritual books, or meditating.

Rockefeller said, "A proposal has been given to the President and the people planning the development committee, in hopes that they would include it in the list of items to be supported by the fund drive which will begin in a year or two. Considerable interest has been expressed in the Interfaith Proposal, but it has not been formally included in the development campaign." Rockefeller continued, "The question most frequently raised by people about building an Interfaith Center, is if the various religious groups on campus have strong enough programs and great enough student support to justify building an Interfaith Center."

He thinks that there is more than enough support and interest. Rockefeller said that, "in addition to seven or eight religious groups on campus now, last year a Zen Meditation (group) was started and met every week during Winter term and Spring term, and the meditation sessions attracted between 10 and 25 students." The College now has a meditation room in Gifford; weekly meetings of the Zen group will begin next week at 7:30 P.M. Tuesday in Gifford Lounge.

Rockefeller is very interested in student and faculty response to the proposal. He said, "I plan to have a meeting of the faculty and students who are interested in the Interfaith proposal sometime in October, and I will be discussing the matter further with members of the administration."

Rockefeller feels that the time is right for the building of the Center. He believes that since the faiths of the world are communicating with each other to a much greater extent than before, the Interfaith Center would be an ideal way to extend that feeling to Middlebury. Rockefeller also feels that it would be ideal for the College to construct the Center because, in doing so, the College would thus recognize the importance of religion as another facet of a liberal arts education.

Forum reports

By Kate Champion

The October 17th meeting of the Student Forum consisted primarily of reports given by the committees on athletics, curriculum, and food as well as updates on the activities of the Community and Educational Councils.

The Athletics Committee discussed the expansion of the hockey facilities to NCAA regulation size and the existence of only one full-time woman coach on Middlebury's athletic coaching staff. These are ongoing projects for the community.

The Curriculum committee, in accordance with the Educational Council's new policy making Winter Term courses graded, accepted only two out of twenty proposed pass-fail options, "The courses denied approval tended to be in areas which are difficult to grade such as theater and art" said Dave Sobel '82, but the committee decided that this reason was inadequate to preserve them from the all-over effort to upgrade the academic quality of Winter Term.

This year the Educational Council is also probing the possibility of forming a Northern Studies Major.

The Food Committee was praised for its work with Gary Starr. Already noticeable changes have been instituted such as tuna on a daily basis in the salad bar, orange juice at lunch and dinner, Wednesday morning and Sunday bagels, and the Wednesday night bread bar. Other improvements were discussed, and future possible additions were brought up. Lisa Partridge '83 encouraged students to comment on new changes in the comment books, since most committee decisions will be based on the recorded student opinions. Another issue to be worked on by the Food Committee aided by other Student Forum groups is the 12:15 rush for lunch at Proctor.

Other business centered around the Student Forum Song Contest. To celebrate the centennial of women, Forum is sponsoring a song writing contest. The entries, due in box D-11 by Friday, October 29th, must have original words and music. The judges, Dean Wonacott, George Todd, and Dale Cockrell, will choose three prize-winning songs which will be announced at an Alumni Association Dance on November sixth.

Literary quarterly

Middlebury, VT "The New England Review's" fifth anniversary issue is a celebration of the magazine's prestige among nationally distributed literary quarterlies. It also marks the commencement of "New England Review's" association with the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference at Middlebury College, the oldest and most eminent such conference in the country.

The new joint venture—now called the "New England Review and Bread Loaf Quarterly," will draw on the resources of Bread Loaf staff and associates while continuing its policy of searching out the best fiction, poetry, criticism and reviews available. It will be dedicated to the mission of emphasizing the discovery of new or, as yet, unheralded talent.

"The New England Reviw and Bread Loaf Quarterly" will continue to be published in Hanover, NH, under the editorship of Review founder and Bread Loaf faculty member Sydney Lee. Poet Robert Pack, Professor of English at Middlebury and Director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, and Stanley Bates, Professor of Philosophy at Middlebury and Administrative Director of the Writers' Conference will become consulting editors for the new publications. Also joining the staff are Jay Parini, Assistant professor of English at Middlebury and Gary Margolis, Director of Counseling at the College and a widely published poet. Mr. Margolis was this year's Robert Frost Fellow at Bread Loaf.

Career seminar

There will be a Career Seminar sponsored by Career Counseling and Placement on Friday, October 22 in Upper Proctor Lounge at 4 P.M. It will consist of an alumni presentation on careers in finance. A question and answer session will follow.

Freshman focus

FRESHMAN FOCUS: "Improving Relationships" -- Oct. 25th, 12:15 pm, Proctor Lounge

Information Sharing Session regarding Birth Control-- Oct. 27th, 7:00 pm. Stewart Lounge. All are welcome.

quotable

"Academic politics are taken so seriously, because the stakes are so small."

Henry Kissinger

inside

Sports

Officials make questionable calls in Midd-Tufts game.

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Campus

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You still can't take the city out of the boy

By Mark Terry

You can take the kid out of the city, but you cannot take the city out of the kid. Everyone has heard this slightly paraphrased adage. Yet, how true is it?

Until very recently I thought it was a worthless viewpoint. It was my belief that enough time spent in a different and unfamiliar environment, would cleanse anyone of traits which were characteristic of him in a prior setting.

I thought of myself as a fine example of this transformation. Growing up in New York City made me a pretty tough kid at a very young age. When I moved to Connecticut at the age of 15, I began gradually to lose all of that urban flair, to the point where I am now slightly overwhelmed and uncomfortable when exposed to Big City life.

I can still take care of myself; I just find that the splendor and electricity take me by surprise because of my new-found innocence. It took an incident which occurred in downtown Middlebury to prove just how mistaken I was about that adage.

A few weeks ago I had to go to the drugstore to pick up some dental floss and aftershave. As I compared prices and brands — Prince Matchabelli vs. Brut — I noticed that some guy kept glancing surreptitiously in my direction.

Now, I am the kind of guy who is usually quite embarrassed when I have to go into a drugstore for any reason. Having someone observe my every move while there only adds to this. Although I was not completely sure that he was watching me, the question was promptly answered when he came over and stood a scant three feet behind me. He did not appear to be paying much attention to any of the merchandise on the shelves. In fact, he was staring so intently at me, that he could have counted the stitching on my jacket.

I was getting a bit upset that my search for dental floss was being turned into some kind of spectator sport. My embarrassment soon became a mixture of apprehension and contained aggression. I could not remember ever feeling quite that way since I have been at Middlebury, because this town tends to give a guy a sheltered and secure feeling.

I began to sweat like a bandit as I clenched my fists, readying myself for imminent assault. Then, he placed his hand on my shoulder. It was all I could do to stop myself from turning on him in a fit of fistic fury. I finally took the chance to look this offensive rascal right in the eye. He introduced himself as Bob Chumley (not his real name) of "Chumley Enterprises."

I was still a bit confused and angry. I believed that I had been violated in some way by his intrusion. When Chumley asked me if we had met anywhere before, and then told me that I looked very familiar (although I had never laid eyes on him in my life), I was certain I would lose it on the spot. I half expected him to refer to his "How to be a Salesman" manual in mid-sentence.

Yet somehow I began to feel sorry for him. Here he was, trying to get on in the world, risking rejection, using this

continued on page 20

A view from the other side

By Joe Maruca

If one takes a year off from Middlebury College and spends it working in Princeton, New Jersey, one is not by any means withdrawing from the groves of academia; there's a college here too. Each September, that College draws some 5000 undergraduate students, who bring considerable diversity (and for the most part, not inconsideralbe wealth) to the town, which numbers perhaps 20,000 residents.

For the first time, after three years at a New England boarding shcool and two at a New England college, I find myself on the "town" side of the phrase "town-gown." It is a little different here; Princeton (the town) does not depend on her college as much as, I believe, Middlebury depends on hers. It seems, reasonably enough, that town-gown friction varies directly with how much the town depends on the school.

Students and town mix well and often in Princeton. A major factor could be that, by and large, town and college are in the same socio-economic bracket, while this is for the most part not true in Middlebury. But I digress.

It's also a little different because my father is in the administration at Princeton. I'm not a total "townie." I possess a University ID card, granting me all the privileges of a student, with the exception that I can't go to classes. I can get books from their library, get student priced tickets to concerts, go skating in their rink, running on their track, or play squash in their courts. All things considered (i.e., it cost me three dollars) it's a very good deal.

However.

Earlier this month I was working in town late one afternoon, across the street from where freshman were gathering for dinner. From time to time I paused to look over at them, while they in turn stared at me with an expression of curiosity that I half recognized and immediately resented: "Get a job, damned college kids." It was for me a disturbing, intriguing and as yet unexplained pshychological turnaround.

So far, this attitude only holds during business hours, which is fortunate, because just about everybody I know is a college student, damned or otherwise. It seems, or is, quite odd to feel resentment toward an entire group of total strangers, simply because they're at college and I'm not, especially since I'm not at college by choice.

Monday through Friday they'll be "damned college kids." Most weekends I'll be with them, cheering for their teams, helping drain their kegs, and watching their concerts. This time next year, I'll be part of the group I've been referring to as "they" throughout this piece, at another school, and in a different town, to be sure, but I'll understand how some so-called "townies" feel, if not exactly why they feel this way.

Auction registration won't be implemented

By Samuel Dickey

The auction registration system, which was proposed last spring by the Educational Council, will probably not be implemented at Middlebury College.

Under the auction system, modeled on the system currently in use at Colorado College, each student would be allocated 10 points for course slot, or a total of 40 points per semester. The 40 points could be divided among the four courses as a student wished. Students would be admitted to courses during registration on the basis of the number of points which they designated to each course. To ensure his place in a course, the student could designate as many points out of the 40 as he wanted toward the course. Thus, a greater number of points would be allocated to required courses, desired courses, or ones that would be hard to get into.

Proponents of the auction system cited cheating and the inability of many freshman to register for all four courses they wanted to take, under the old system.

Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, said that under the old system, "people picked up cards for friends. Also, alot of people signed up for five courses with the knowledge that they would drop the one that they didn't like after courses started." To avoid cheating at registration last spring, every card a student obtained was signed by the teacher who handed it out; it was therefore impossible for any student to sign up for more than four courses.

Wonnacott said that registration this fall "was very successful as far as freshmen are concerned. The problems that freshmen have had in getting into their courses can only be addressed by more spaces in those courses." Wonnacott said that the faculty deans have been working very hard to get teachers to open more spaces in their courses, particularly those with the largest enrollments.

Wonnacott said that she feels the auction proposal "is on a side rail . . . this office rather likes registration the way it is."

Minor-distribution proposal up for review

By Christine Otto

A proposal to replace the present foundations and concentration requirement with a new minor-distribution requirement, made last May, will be reviewed this year.

The minor-distribution proposal will theoretically accomplish what the foundation and concentration system was intended to, and do so more simply and effectively. Under the new proposal, a student is required to take two courses in each of the four academic divisions (Foreign Languages, Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences), and his minor can be more closely related to his major.

The Curriculum Committee recommended a change from the present system after reviewing the situation last year, and the decision is now up to the Education Council.

Robert Gleason, Chairman of the Educational Council, said that while the subject has not yet been discussed, it is on the agenda and will be reviewed during the year. Student Forum and the faculty will also review the proposal. If supported, the new system will go into effect for the 1983-84 adacemic year.

The foundations-concentration system originated in the 1970's, under the assumption that a more structured curriculum was necessary to provide students with a more complete education. The foundations requirement, was designed, to provide breadth, according to Gleason; to fulfill the requirement, a student must take one course in three of the four academic divisions by the end of sophomore year. The concentration requirement (four or more courses unified by a general principle) was intended to complement the major by providing competence in a second, unrelated area.

Over the years, however, problems with the current systems have arisen. The limited number of foundation courses has been criticized, because students find themselves "forced to take classes they're not really enthusiastic about," said Gleason. Both students and faculty have complained that the criteria for concentrations are "unworkably vague," he said.

Lynne Baker, Chairman of both the Humanities Division and the Curriculum Committee, remarked that there is a real problem in deciding whether or not majors and concentrations are unrelated enough, as there are no overall principles by which to make judgments. She called it an unsatisfactory policy, since decisions have to be made case by case—a frustrating and time-consuming process.

Reactions to the proposal have been mixed. Baker has praised the distribution-minor requirement as "fair and simple." Gleason said he thinks the idea of a more closely related major-minor system is a step backward.

Words, words...

By Maureen Heacock

"What can word processors do for Middlebury College?" This is the question facing Richard Wolfson, a Physics professor, as head of the Committee on Word Processing. The committee, which was formed at the beginning of the semester, is dealing with such issues as how much the the College could benefit from word processors, and where in the academic and administrative framework they could best be used.

Although the student body would benefit from the installation of word processing machines, the students are not of primary concern. The administration, financial aid, and admissions offices all have limited or no easy access to the machines. "They receive icredible amounts of mail, which they deal with entirely by hand," said Wolfson. "Students have greater access to the word processing machies on campus than the administration does."

The committee which is still in its "primitive stages," according to Wolfson, consists of six others, representing a cross-section of the College community. So far, most of the committee's activity has been "making decisions about how to go about making decisions, "Wolfson said. "We've been asking questions about the needs of the academic community in general." They have until February 25, 1983, to reach a final decision.

This weekend through Sunday the 24th, the Middlebury Department of Theatre, Dance and Film presents:

The Royal Hunt of the Sun by Peter Shaffer and You Can't Take It With You by Moss Hart,

in Wright Theatre and the Hepburn Zoo, respectively. Performances are at 8:00 pm.

Enjoy!

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Seeking refuge

in the Green Mountains

By Peter B. Elwell and Andy Hardisty

"I'm a little bit of everything, I guess," says Bob Bearor. Late mornings he is the owner of a poultry farm; and evenings he is Road Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Chittenden, Vermont. He is a landlord, renting houses, and a sporting goods salesman. At three o'clock this morning he was shuttling mail between Middlebury and Rutland, as he has done nearly every day for over 20 years.

Bearor has always lived and worked in Vermont; and, in his opinion, only his Vermont upbringing could have prepared him for such a life of hard work. To him, the state has, and is, everything. He believes that Vermont natives are a special type of people. "A real Vermonter," he says, "will bend over backwards for anybody."

Although he is now glad he came to Vermont, Richard Wizansky does not remember people "bending over backwards" during his early years in the Brattleboro, Vermont area. "We were hastled quite a bit by native Vermonters," he recalls, "They thought we were hippies."

The Vermont commune he helped found in 1968 was a refuge for Wizansky, once a member of the "New England Resistance," an anti-Vietnam War organization. During the first year of the commune's existance, its residents were subjected to a bomb scare, threats on their buildings, and strange glares from area residents. Five years passed before the commune's Boston refugees were able to interact with the surrounding community.

Today, however, still living in the commune fourteen years after his initial Vermont experience, Wizansky sincerely states, "It's true what they say about Vermonters, they are very tolerant. They left us alone; this is part of the Vermont tradition."

A little bit of Bearor's Vermont has infected Wizansky, but it has been an equal exchange. As Wizansky has melded into the surrounding Vermont community, he has done his best to involve himself in, and promote, the cultural activities in the area. The commune members themselves have formed the "Monteverdi Players," a theater group which performs throughout the Brattleboro area.

Their productions have tended towards originality: for their version of Shakespeare's "The Tempest" they built an island in a real pond on the commune's property. Wizansky, however, prefers to think of their activities not as original theater, but "more down-home spirited theater."

Wizansky also has acted and directed at the Brattleboro Center for the Performing Arts, an artistic center for the area. The small size of such operations in Vermont and the lack of competition, pleases him. These organizations, he explained, are not "so high powered and concened with the 'professional way'," thus giving him more leeway to do creative things he would not be able to do in a large city.

Mark Fenwick, another member of the commune, also found Vermont conducive to his form of artwork - sculpture. Fenwick believes that "Vermont is definitely the place to sculpt." However, he is less enthusiastic about Vermont as a market for his artwork. There is little demand for his work here; and he is unsure whether that is because of the low level of local incomes, or because "the natural beauty seems to divert the people." He sells his work in New York.

Artists are not the only city-dwellers who have sought refuge in the natural beauty and relaxed atmosphere of the Green Mountains. Liz Bankowski worked for 18 years as a Legislative Assistant to U.S. Representative Fr. Robert Drinan (D-MA). She grew up and originally worked in the Greater Boston area, and then lived in Washington, D.C. for ten years.

Bankowski and her husband moved to Vermont less than two years ago to raise their two small children; but, already her political expertise has become an asset to Vermont Democrats. She is the Southeastern Vermont Coordinator of Lt. Governor Madeline Kunin's Gubernatorial campaign, and she is Campaign Manager for State Representative candidate Julie Peterson.

Although she is "still going through withdrawl from Washington and Massachusetts politics," Bankowski says she feels that everyone who works in the Washington political establishment should "recycle themselves after a period of time." She does not preclude the possibility that she will return to national politics, but hopes that if she does, her experience in Vermont will give her a "better appreciation of the electorate."

Bankowski stresses that the traditional informality of local politics in Vermont provides citizens with unusual "access to the political process." But, she also noted that this is changing, the state's politicians are employing ever more modern techniques in their campaigns. This is particularly true for statewide races (such as campaigns for the Governorship and Congressional seats), she said, because candidates often need to seek much of their funding outside of Vermont.

She said a statewide candidacy requires "tremendous personal investment;" candidates must, largely on their own, travel throughout the state building an organization and seeking voters. In addition to the economic challenge this presents, the physical burden borne by statewide candidates, and their small circle of aides, is extreme.

Realizing that she was emphasizing the bleaker aspects of politics in Vermont, Bankowski enthusiastically noted the "relative absence (here) of political action committees (PACs)." She said that on the "national scene" and in many of the more urban states, "PACs are very destructive . . . they are ruining the political process."

Bankowski is still familiarizing herself with Vermont politics and is, at times, frustrated by its relatively slow pace. She expressed concern that the state's voters often seem to react negatively to any public criticism of one candidate by another. However, she is confident that the future will see a unique combination of modern politics and traditional values become characteristic of the state.

"In politics, as well as generally," she concluded, "there's a tremendous amount of integrity left in Vermont."

editorial

A need to communicate

Hiroshi Miyaji's resignation raises a number of important questions. These primarily concern the relationship between the College President and the Vice President for Foreign Languages. We feel that it also raises disturbing questions regarding communication — or the lack thereof — between Old Chapel and the rest of the College community.

It is unfortunate that the administration's tight-lipped policy has resulted in an expose such as this week's front page article about Miyaji's resignation. While we understand the need for certain sensitive issues to remain confidential, we believe President Robison and the other members of the administration owe students and faculty members a greater degree of candor than they currently display.

If The Campus had remained totally unaware of the implications of Miyaji's resignation, the issue would have disappeared quickly, and rightly so, for it is not the responsibility of the administration to report our articles for us. However, when we discovered that Miyaji was not seeking "greener pastures," the matter became, we feel, one of public importance.

The administration owes the College community — and not just students — more openness. A number of faculty members told us they are frustrated at having to read The Campus to find out what is happening in matters that directly concern them.

The College operates first and foremost for the students; without us it would have no reason to exist. The members of the faculty are devoting significant parts of their lives to the College. The administration must make efforts to open up its lines of communication to both groups. We are not asking that it tell us everything about every issue. But, it should respect our need to know more fully about its decisions which affect our lives at the College.

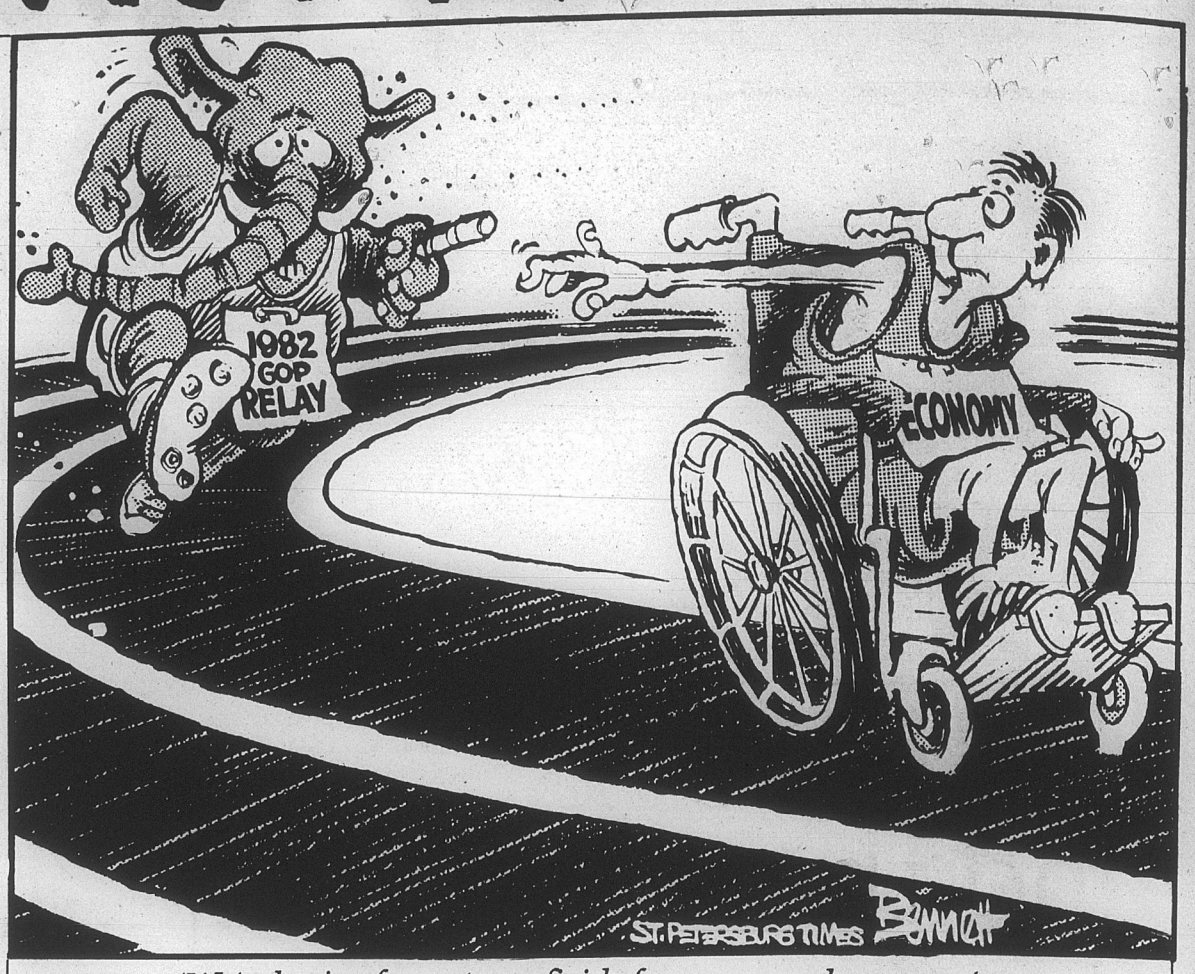
We propose that Community Council examine how to improve the flow of information between the administration, the faculty, and the students. There is a happy medium between censorship and total disclosure. It is high time it was found.

Large success for small debate team

Debate at Middlebury! It was quite a triumphant return for a team that hadn't spoken in 12 years. Firsts in both affirmative and negative won the four Middlebury students a total of seven awards. Not bad for a team that barely fielded a full squad. But what will they do for an encore . . .

Once again, we extend our thanks to the Addison Independent for the use of their trendsetter. Our computers broke down for the third time this semester. Without The Independent we could not have published this week's issue.

The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments on important campus, local, national, and international issues. All letters must be limited to 200 words and submitted by Monday at 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all reasonable material, but we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, legal, technical, or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews, and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective; at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.



'We're hoping for a strong finish from our anchorman...'

letters to the editor

Beleaguered forum

To the Editor

It seems that recently people have a knack for writing letters to the Campus which make me angry and Scott Iodice's letter in the October 8th issue was certainly no exception.

First, your letter shed a bad light on something which Forum feels is very positive and progressive. Forum is now using an Appointments Committee to choose the various members of the college committees. Before, Forum used to hold general elections at its first two meetings. The results of this process were disastrous. People waited hours to give speeches which weren't listened to by exhausted Forum members and the elections usually ended up being somewhat of a popularity contest. This year we spent hours organizing the interviewing system and hours actually interviewing people. The result was much more careful screening of each candidate and a more thorough selection of people. Your ignorance of this positive effort is fully displayed by your letter.

I dislike your implication that there were "unofficial" requirements to serve on the various college committees and I know of no seniority practices exercised by the appointments committee. The Appointments Committee itself had two sophomore members and a freshman member. The committee felt it necessary that one slot on Finance Committee be given to a freshman and thus, Mike Smith '86 was appointed. Two sophomores also are members on that committee. Here are some other statistics; Curriculum committee has two sophomore members, Educational Council has one sophomore member, WRMC Advisory board has two sophomore members, Athletic Policy Committee has one sophomore member, and MCAB advisory board has a freshman and a sophomore member. Bill Shackelford, realizing the lack of freshman members on Community Council has named a freshman as the secretary of the committee. Forum also regularly appoints people to Ad Hoc committees. You do not attend Student Forum meetings so you miss this opportunity. You also could have run for a position as a representative from your class. There were only 7 candidates for 7 positions last year. I just appointed Steve Ling to serve on a Committee which will review the honor code. He is a sophomore too. Forum does encourage participation, but this participation usually involves attending meetings and not writing letters to the Campus.

Finally, I resent your insinuation that I used my position to gain a slot on the Undergraduate Life Committee. I went through the interview process just like everyone else and I was interviewed by the other of the two groups which make up the Appointments Committee so that there would be no conflict of interest. I might also add that I have the qualifications to serve on a Trustee Committee having served on a number of college committees and having been a Forum member for three years.

Perhaps you might consider these facts as you should have before you wrote your letter. Forum believes our new system of selections is working very well.

Ted Truscott
Chairman of Student Forum

No monopoly on suffering

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to letters by Ethan Bloomberg ("Treat it carefully," October 8) and Middlebury College Hillel ("Situation too complex," October 8), both of which criticize John Cahill's article on the Israeli massacre in Lebanon ("Israel responsible for Palestinian massacre," October 1). I think that both letters present facts as well as attitudes which should not remain unchallenged.

Underlying both arguments is the misguided notion that no event can be justifiably compared to the Holocaust. I disagree with the stance which Hillel and Bloomberg seem to be taking that the Jewish people have a monopoly on suffering. First, during the Holocaust, Gypsies, gays, Russians, Poles, leftists, and all those who refused to collaborate were systematically destroyed. Secondly, the use of the Holocaust in the two letters constitutes an abuse of that event, for it is not the numbers that are the issue, (even though hundreds of bodies were bulldozed under the ruins in Beirut so that the true figures will never be known), but rather the suffering and devastation of the Palestinian people. If this is not understood, then the meaning of Holocaust is not understood. The "systematic" destruction undertaken by the Israeli military under Sharon who broke the cease-fire on June 6,, who went all the way to Beirut instead of

continued on page 8

opinion

Catholics and the Bomb

By Ed Hurley

MANY ROMAN CATHOLIC students here at Middlebury are caught in the same bind that traps Catholics all over the nation: while their church leaders all seem to be telling them that it's immoral even to possess nuclear arms, their political leaders tell them that "peace through strength" is the only answer. While this may appear to be just another conflict between church and state, it would more accurately be termed a conflict within the Catholic Church itself.

CHURCH AND STATE

Some bishops, such as Archbishop Raymond T. Hunthausen of Seattle, have claimed that "unilateral disarmament is the only Catholic position to take." Many other Catholic bishops have signed a statement declaring that "even to possess nuclear weapons is wrong." These opinions from the Catholic hierarchy contradict the beliefs of many, if not most lay Catholics. Estimates show that most of the Catholic vote went to Reagan in 1980.

While no Catholic morally believes that a strong national defense is intrinsically good, many believe it is a necessity in order to preserve our religious freedom in light of the Soviet's military capabilities, their imperialism and their record of human rights violations.

Pope Pius XI, in the encyclical Divini Redemptoris in 1937, strongly condemned communism. This encyclical is still in effect; its teaching has neither been changed nor superseded. More recently, Pope John Paul II called for "the immediate reduction and ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons undertaken simultaneously by all parties through specific agreements."

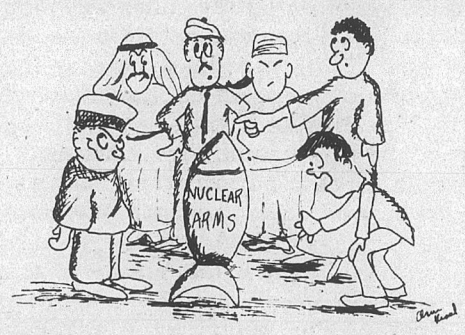
These positions are a far cry from those taken by many bishops; they could be endorsed by President Reagan. They do not amount to unilateral disarmament and Pope John Paul II's statement requires verification perfectly compatable with Reagan's Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START).

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops recently released the first draft of a "Pastoral Letter on War and Peace"; the final version will be issued sometime next year. It is widely suspected that in its final form, the letter won't support the United States' right to possess nuclear weapons or even the right of self-defense.

Father Enrique T. Rueda, director of the Catholic Center at the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation in Washington, D.C., explains that many bishops on the committee drafting the "Pastoral Letter" are members of Pax Christi, "a radical leftist Catholic organization."

Many Catholics believe that by undermining national security church leaders are making war more likely. Furthermore, they often believe that while the church should teach social and political morality, it should not advocate a position on specific, complex policies. The difference between START and a nuclear freeze is not based on morality, but on the technical means to a commonly desired moral goal: peace.

It is only fair that the burden of proof should fall upon those who would depart from the proven effective policy of deterrence which has kept the peace for 40 years. The leftist bishops have failed to supply the proof; screaming about morality as if one side has a monopoly on it only leads to ignorance of real and complex



issues.

Catholics everywhere should be aware that despite the high visibility of leftist bishops, there are those who have taken strong defense positions, such as New York's Cardinal Cooke and New Oreans' Archbishop Hannan. John R. Connery, S.J., Professor of Moral Theology at Loyola University of Chicago, believes that "nuclear weapons in themselves are morally neutral and their use, at least theoretically, can be limited, but only if there is a will to observe moral limits."

Further support for a strong national defense comes from Roman Catholic Michael Novak, resident scholar in religion and public policy at the American Enterprise Institute, who has served as the U.S. representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Novak believes that the bishops drafting the "Pastoral Letter," "hold the American system cheap.... They use the freedom purchased for them by the strategy of deterrence, they decry to look down upon thoses who keep them free.... Their words carry no special moral or spiritual weight, but need to be rested against the plainly expressed will of the American people, who have chosen to preserve their institutions through deterring both nuclear war and totalitarian might. That is a moral, religious and political good."

The Greek Orthodox Church recently presented President Reagan wih the Great Cross of the Holy Sepulcher for his contribution to world peace. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops should honor him likewise.

From a pax to a pox

The Imperious Economy
by David P. Calleo
Harvard University Press, 265 pp.

By Adam Arkel

BOOK REVIEW

THE RELATIVE DECLINE of American power over the past two decades has given rise to much speculation on the causes of this decline and its implications for the future of American foreign policy.

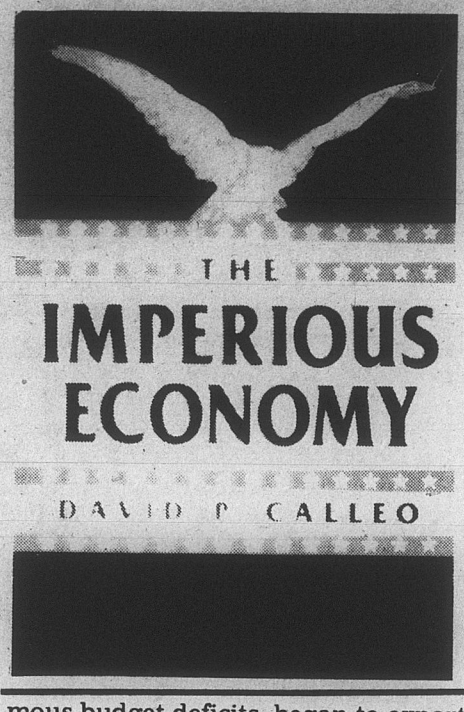
Any probe into the reasons why America has lost the apparent dominance she commanded in the early post-war years poses an almost overwhelming challenge, in response to which a vast literature has been arising and will continue to arise.

David P. Calleo, Professor of European Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, at John Hopkins University, in his recently published "The Imperious Economy," attempts to trace the origins of America's present decline in economic power at home and political prestige abroad. For Calleo, America's apparent decline (which he accepts as a given) raises several questions. Was the "Pax Americana" following World War II an enduring peace that continues to evolve positively, or was it a "passing episode" that will find its place in history as but one more example of a superpower first dominating the world scene, then dissipating its strength, and finally passing into obscurity?

Calleo extends his question to an articulation of what he feels is the true test for America and the Western world: can the international order "survive the relative decline of American power?" Specifically, Calleo asks, "Will the system remain liberal and integrated or will it fragment into hostile blocks?"

"The Imperious Economy" presents primarily a discussion of America's economics of the past 20 years. Under the assumption that the Federal Government's policies are those most responsible for the state of the economy, Calleo spends most of the book examining the fiscal and monetary policies of all the Presidents from Kennedy onward. By Calleo's account, inflation has been one of the key influences disrupting America's economic and geopolitical health. Inflation was originally a deliberate creation of the Kennedy Administration, which sought to stimulate the growth of the economy and hence to build political capital.

Calleo emphasizes the problem of America's overextension of resources; this phenomenon was apparent in vast military expenditures in, foreign aid programs, a space program, a full employment program, and Johnson's Great Society. Expansionary monetary and fiscal policies were implemented to allow the government to fund its ambitious programs. As a result, the U.S. ended up with enormous budget deficits, began to export inflation and initiated dollar depreciations in 1971. In the meantime, private investment flowed abroad, rather than being invested in domestic industries.



Through the 1970's, American expectations continued to exceed American resources. The American public had come to expect permanent economic growth and endlessly increasing standards of living. Nor had the public become willing to retreat on already burdensome overseas commitments, as nostalgia for international dominance persisted. Despite the growth and health of the European and Japanese economies, the U.S. continued to maintain disproportionate military expenditures.

Despite U.S. contributions to general defense, the Allies have come to feel the need to assert their sovereignty; such assertiveness has created a more plural world, quite different from the more strictly bipolar politics of the days of U.S. hegemony. America now suffers from an inability to deal with this more plural world. The United States has been dissipating its limited monetary resources on an imperial dream long outdated; notes Calleo, "equilibrium will not return to the economy at home without a more realistic balance of power abroad." The leadership needed to secure such balance has long been missing from American politics.

Calleo's analysis of America's relative decline leaves many unanswered questions. First, his argument includes little discussion of the factors other than government monetary policies that may have led to the economic decline. What roles, for instance, have managerial and union practises had? Nor is it entirely clear that Calleo answers the questions he poses in his introduction. He does not, in fact, speculate on whether or not the international order will survive America's decline. Furthermore, Calleo's last chapter, "The American Disease and its Cures," does little to suggest even outlines for solving America's economic problems. Calleo proposes that Americans should learn to moderate their goals and allocate their national resources more wisely and effectively, but he offers little else to guide the interested reader.

Although "The Imperious Economy" is generally readable and interesting, its stinginess with new ideas or solutions can do much to leave the reader with the impression that the book is a reflection of the very disease it seeks to discuss. America, besieged with problems, seems to remain bereft of far-sighted, clear and substantive proposals to cure her of her present disorders.

opinion

He's in control!

By Ethan Naftalin

ALEXANDER HAIG CAME IN for a lot of ribbing in the September 24 Campus. However, in addition to speaking to "Pig Farmers" at high fees, he seems to be testing the waters for a run at the next Presidential elections. Hence, a look at the serious lessons of Haig's tenure in Washington may be warranted.

AL HAIG: REBUTTAL

To be sure, the former Secretary of State is, by the nature of the jobs he held, an easy target. Previously President Nixon's last Chief of Staff, he was most recently the chief spokesman for President Reagan's foreign policy. Since he, not Reagan, personified a policy which some persons objected to, he became the lightning rod for criticism that otherwise would have been directed at the President and the entire foreign policy making team. One aspect which enraged his critics was that Al Haig liked his job. He was a vigorous, energetic, and tireless official who felt right at home in the State Department. That's a bad attitude for a government official to have as some people interpret this liking for one's own position as a sign of power hunger.

As is often the case, Haig's greatest strengths were also his greatest weaknesses. His training and personality made him a strong, authoritative leader and he employed these traits in aid of his conviction that America should have a single, clearly stated foreign policy. He thus resisted, some detractors would say in a paranoic way, efforts by others to challenge his authority. But Washington is a city where governmental power is the coin of the realm, and lots of other players joined the competition, most notably Richard Allen, Reagan's foreign policy staff assistant, who Haig early defeated, and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who Haig ultimately didn't.

The issue between the two most powerful Cabinet officers was not only power and influence with the President, where Weinberger had the advantage from his long personal association with Reagan in California, but key foreign issues, e.g., Haig was more diplomatic then hard nosed about Soviet power, he thought there were other issues as well and he was more sympathetic to Israel, as was Reagan, than Weinberger.

This competition and these traits were never more clear than the famous White House statement while Reagan lay in surgery following the assassination attempt. Here the news media and sideline politicians had a hey day: the "I'm in control!" statement Haig blurted out. Some people anxiously await another opportunity to take those words, "I'm in control," out of context and form any conclusion they please. In order for one to have a more complete understanding of the "I am in control," controversy, one must have a detailed analysis of the situation of the White House at the time.

At 4 P.M. on March 30, 1981, the President of the United States lay unconcious in surgery after suffering a gunshot wound to the chest. Millions of Americans had witnessed the horror on television and continued to watch as the White House, seemingly paralysed from the attack, tried to repond to the situation. Two crucial men of the White House were unavailable at that time. One was Vice-President Bush, who having been in Texas that day, was en route to Washington and only reachable by radio. The other man was James Brady, the Presidential Press Secretary. Brady, too, had been shot.

The scene at the White House was one of pandemonium. There was no clear spokesman on the scene to ease the anxieties of the White House press corps. Instead of Brady, another man, Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, was left alone to field the questions thrown at him by the reporters. Speakes was young and inexperienced by White House standards. He did not respond well to the questions put to him as he had never been up before the press corps in such a capacity. A tense nation watched a White House floundering under such pressure without anyone to appear before the public and take charge of the situation. So Haig took charge of the operations at the White House until Vice-President Bush could arrive and get things more organized.

Larry Speakes had just an finished awkward round with reporters when Secretay Haig and National Security Advisor Richard Allen walked into the Press Room.

Allen looked on as Haig spoke:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I just want to touch upon a few matters associated with today's tragedy. First, as you know, we're in close touch with the Vice-President who is returning to Washington. We have, in the situation room, all of the officials of the Cabinet who should be here and ready at this time. We have informed our friends abroad of the situation, of the President's condition as we know it, stable, now undergoing surgery. There are absolutely no alert measures that are necessary at this time or contemplated."

Question: "What about Crisis Management? Is that considered in effect?"

Haig: "Crisis Management is in effect."

Question: "Who is making the decisions right now?"

Haig: "Constitutionally, Gentlemen, you have the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of State in tht order and should the President decide he wants to transfer the helm to the Vice-President, he will do so. As of now, I am in control, here at the White House, pending the return of the Vice-President and in close touch with him. If something came up, I would check with him of course."

Haig went on to answer a few more questions concerning the condition of President Reagan, the status of the Vice-President, and the temporary set-up of operations at the White House. He disspelled any rumors that the shooting of the President was an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States and promised that he would remain available until "the situation clarifies itself."

For the first time that afternoon, the public had received some straight answers on the condidtion fo the President, and of the status of the Presidency. Yet, even more important than that, a sense of order had replaced the chaos. Someone had assessed the need for a well informed spokesman in the White House and had taken charge of the situation. Haig did, however, make two fundamental errors during the course of his statement. The line of succession goes from the Vice-President to the Speaker of the House to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and then to the Secretary of State and down the Cabinet. Also, "I am in control" could have been more correctly put, "I am in charge." Still, Haig, who was the highest ranking government official in the White House at the time, did a remarkable job that afternoon, maintaining order and coordinating the White House staff until Vice-President Bush arrived in Washington that evening.

Alexander Haig spent his life in service to America. He served well as a general in the United States Army and as commander of the NATO forces in Europe following his stint in the Nixon administration, first as Henry Kissinger's deputy and later on as Chief of Staff. Haig was credited with personally convincing Nixon to resign rather than face impeachment, and with keeping the White House running while Nixon was pondering that decision during his last ten days of office. As Secretary of State, Haig fought for a moderate foreign policy. He wanted to heed the anti-nuclear protests in Europe and steer clear of any conflict with our European allies over the Trans-Siberian pipeline deal between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. He advocated restraint on arms sales to Taiwan as not to strain U.S. relations with Communist China, a course the U.S. has now taken.

The hardliners of the Reagan administration labeled Haig a "moderate" and constantly attacked Haig during his last few weeks as Secretary of State. Haig finally decided that for the good of the administration as a whole, he should step down.

Letters

continued from page 6

stopping at the 40 kilometer border zone, who obscenely broke his agreement with Habib to secure the civilian population by lighting up the camps to help the Phalangists see whom they were killing, continues as I write this letter and the house-to-house search for Palestinians in West Beirut progresses.

Both letters accuse John Cahill of "insulting all Jews" and of "anti-Semitic sentiments." Yet nowhere in Cahill's opinion column is there any hint of anti-Semitism. Why is it that a condemnation of the Begin-Sharon government is seen as an anti-Semitic view point? Cahill reacts with a fair and only mildly critical eye to a situation which, indeed, could be much more strongly condemned in the light of the systematic and repeated attempts to eliminate the Palestinians.

Finally, Ethan Bloomberg asks that he not be "disliked' nor that he "be held directly responsible for this tragedy." If he does not wish to be held responsible, then he should work against the continuation of this tragedy, and work towards insuring that such a tragedy will never occur again.

I write this letter as the daughter of a French Jewish woman who escaped from Paris just before the Occupation, while most of her family was destroyed in camps or fighting in the Resistance. I feel that in the name of all those who have suffered at the hands of oppressors, we must resist and fight against suffering, particularly that which is inflicted in our name.

Claire Schub
French Department

Examine all the issues

To the Editor:

Hurley's commentary ("Soviets break treaties," The Campus, October 1, 1982) contains several seriously misleading allegations. I would like to reply to his contention that "the Soviet Union has consistently and systematically violated its treaty obligations."

It is true that the Russians did not keep their word to hold democratic elections in Poland after World War II. And they did violate the United Nations Charter and various other pledges and treaties to recognize the right of self-determination of all nations — as witnessed by their military incursions into Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

The same is true of the United States. The U.S. has violated the U.N. Charter, the Atlantic Charter and several other promises to uphold the right of self-determination of nations. Every American President since Truman has authorized covert intervention by the Central Intelligence Agency or overt intervention by U.S. armed forces to overthrow constitutional governments, such as Mossadegh in Iran, Arbenz in Guatemala, Bosch in the Dominican Republic, Allende in Chile, and Sukarno in Indonesia.

The most flagrant case of broken treaties and military intervention by either superpower is that of the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (Kampuchea) which lasted over 12 years, involved 535,000 American combat forces at its peak, caused 2 and a half million fatalities of which 60 percent were innocent civilians, and created over 8 million refugees.

Hence, there is ample evidence to show that both the Soviet Union and the United States have violated treaty obligations. On the whole, the United States has intervened more frequently and more intensively with military force to overthrow constitutional goovernments in other countries.

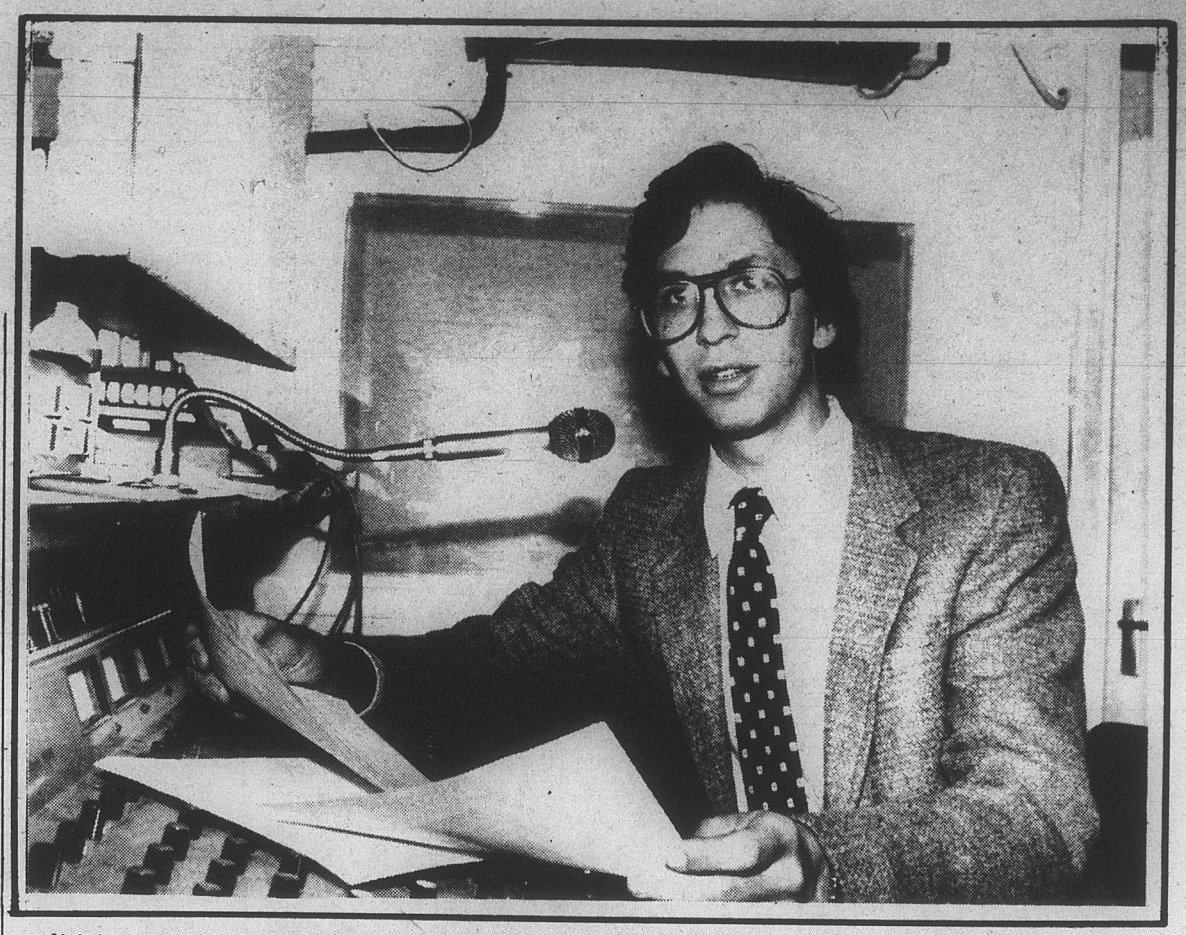
While Washington and Moscow have conflicting positions on many issues, there is one crucial issue on which their interests do converge — the prevention of nuclear war. To secure this mutual interest, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have signed 14 constructive and lasting agreements which have not been violated by either side. These include the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, the 1967 Ban on Nuclear Weapons in Outer Space, the 1968 Nonproliferation Treaty, the 1971 Ban on Placing Nuclear Weapons on the Seabed, and 1972 SALT I Treaty, and the SALT II Treaty signed in 1979 but as yet unratified by the U.S. Congress. According to a recent joint statement of the State Department, the Defense Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "Soviet compliance under 14 arms control agreements has been good."

What conclusions can we draw from this brief analysis? (1) Sometimes the Soviets keep treaties and sometimes they break treaties. (2) The same is true of the Americans. (3) In attempting to prevent nuclear war, Americans and Soviets have signed and kept several important treaties.

I hope Mr. Hurley will reconsider his contention to make it more consistent with his own conclusion: "A rational debate depends on a fair examination of all the issues, not on ignoring them." If anyone would like to examine a wider range of information or specific references on these issues, please see me.

David Rosenberg
Associate Professor of Political Science

A.P.'s Sesno radios in on College



By Peter B. Elwell

Frank Sesno '77 exhibited a quick wit and keen perception of journalistic issues Monday as he delivered the first annual Robert W. van de Velde Jr. '75 Memorial Lecture. Upper Proctor Lounge was packed for the event, and Sesno delighted his audience by relating numerous vignettes — many humorous, some dramatic and even moving — from his fast and fascinating climb up the ladder of professional journalism.

Sesno is currently the White House correspondent for Associated Press Radio news; he previously was a reporter for the Voice of America and was the A.P. European correspondent. Thus, in addition to his experiences covering President Reagan and his staff, Sesno's work has placed him in the midst of great celebrations and crises from Wiesbaden and Warsaw to Belfast and London.

However, because this was the inaugural Robert van de Velde Lecture, Sesno began by focusing his comments a bit closer to home. He sought to "take what Bob did, and stood for, and weave it into the lecture." He explained that, prior to his untimely death last year, van de Velde had been a "big proponent of local radio," and of interaction between broadcasters and their listeners. Sesno realized his goal of making the lecture a true memorial to van de Velde by presenting a detailed analysis of "the local angle."

Reporters, according to Sesno, cannot merely cover what they feel is newsworthy, but must also be aware of the interests and information needs of their audience. He said that sometimes this means doing an in-depth story about planting flowers in a downtown park (something he did involuntarily as a reporter for WCFR in Springfield, Vermont). But, this philosophy also means giving a "local" focus to the rise of Solidarity in Poland and the shooting of the Pope.

Sesno illustrated his point by describing how he recently came to write a series of fifteen reports about the economic crisis in Mexico. He stopped in Texas while returning from a Presidential trip to the west coast; while there, he found that the story has, for American reporters, a distinctly local angle. "The Mexican crisis," Sesno said, "has become a Mexican-American crisis." Significantly increased unemployment and skyrocketing inflation in Mexico have multiplied the problems of U.S. immigration officials and the border patrol along the Rio Grande.

Sesno also described the need for coverage of seemingly non-germane events such as President Reagan telling Gary Arnold to "Shut up" at a recent White House gathering of Republican legislative candidates. He said the story was important to listeners because of its personal nature. "It showed the President as a human being ... how he relates to criticism," Sesno said. He outlined the exchange between Reagan and Arnold, and the President's building anger, and noted with a smile, "it was a very nice progression of events."

Discussing the President's loss of composure led Sesno to voice some concern about the growing trend among politicians and other leaders to employ "media managers." The President's schedule is so carefully managed, and his direct contact with reporters kept to such a minimum, that members of the media rarely have any opportunity for informal dialogues with him. Thus, most of their information both about him and from him comes in neatly planned and pre-packaged statements.

However, while admitting that he is at times frustrated by the efforts of the administration to manipulate media coverage — through carefully worded public statements, and carefully scheduled public appearances and "photo opportunities" — Sesno emphatically denied a suggestion that the newsmakers control the news reports. "I don't think news is suppressed in the U.S.," he said.

He emphasized that media managers do not really manage coverage of their bosses, they merely attempt to do so. This is a key distinction because, according to Sesno, the relatively free flow of information in the United States often allows reporters to uncover the details of a story which the media managers have tried to suppress. "You just can't stage manage all the President's activities," he said.

Furthermore, Sesno recognizes the political expediency of media mangement; he views Assistant Press Secretary Larry Speakes and other White House aides as necessary, if frustrating, members of the democratic process. Indeed, when he stated that the "Reagan Administration does a lot of attempted news management," he significantly added that "the Carter Administration might have done better if they had done more news management."

Throughout the lecture, Sesno embellished his assertions with vignettes from his wide variety of journalistic experiences. He was in Wiesbaden, West Germany when the American hostages were on their way home; he covered the shooting of the Pope and Bobby Sands' death in Northern Ireland; and he went to Buenos Aires to report on the war in the Falkland Islands.

Sesno said the most powerful emotional experience of his career was his trip to Poland during the rise of Solidarity. He was inside a Polish tractor factory when the first nationwide strike in Communist-bloc history began. He also saw Lech Walesa address several large public gatherings, closely observing the interaction between the leader and his followers. Sesno stressed that the language barrier was no hindrance to his coverage of these events; "what was important," he said, "was the human dynamics."

Following his lecture, Sesno fielded questions, several of which revolved around the competition between networks and between the various media. While voicing dismay that the "competative pressure can cause 'knee-jerk news' (coverage)," Sesno said that in general "the competition is vital and helpful" because it promotes the need for journalists to be alert and honest.

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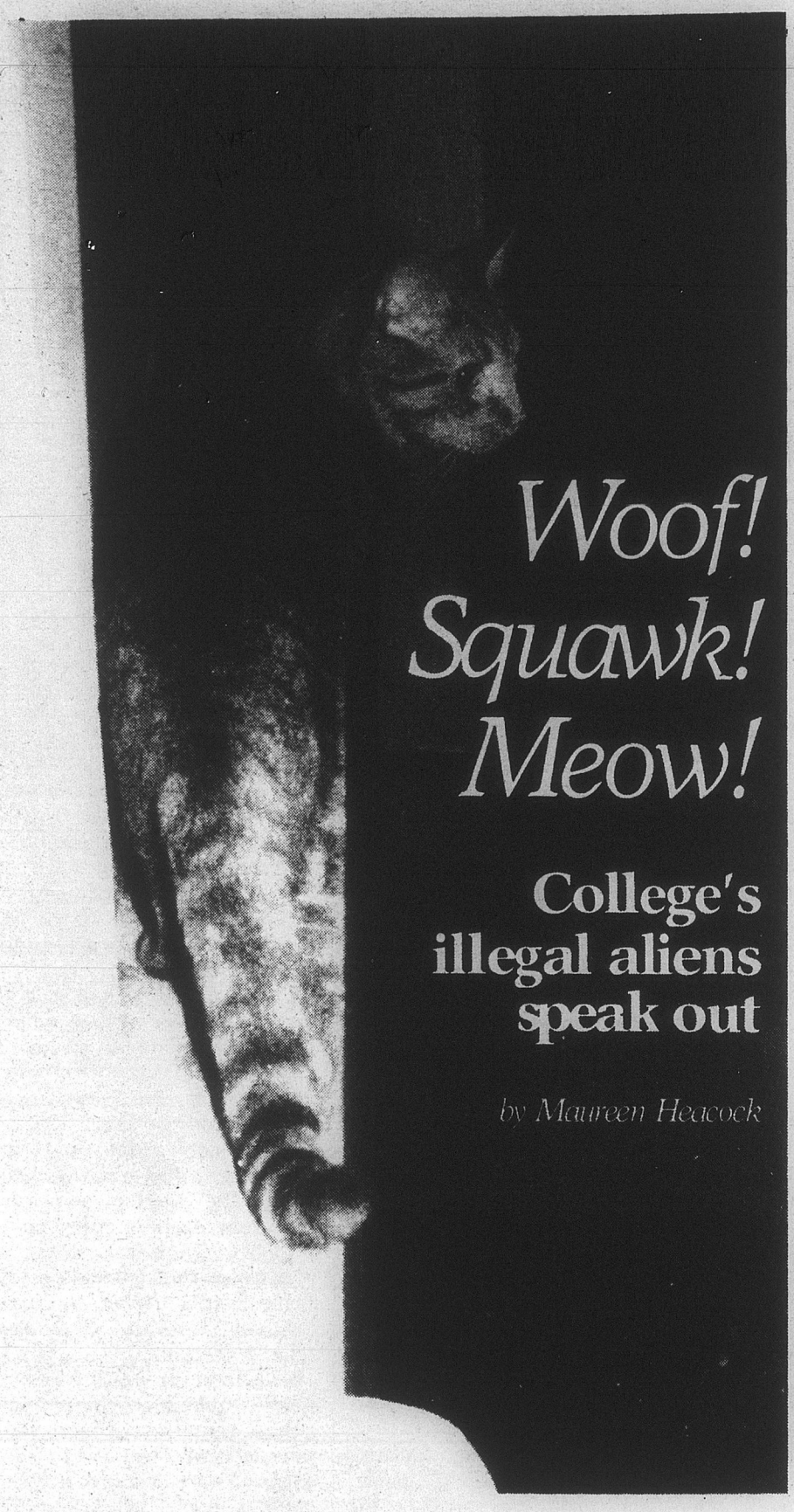


Woof! Squawk! Meow!

College's illegal aliens speak out

by Maureen Heacock

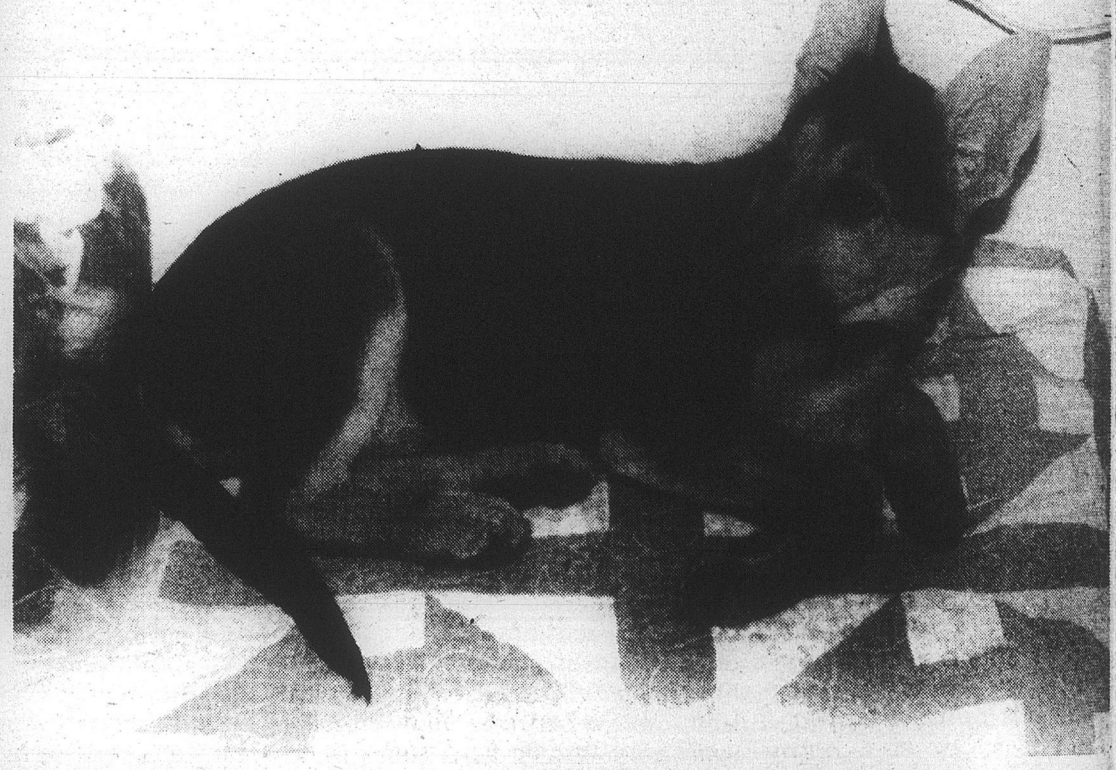
For many students, the hardest thing to leave at home is a pet, and for some, this task proves impossible. The solution? Make your double into a triple—you, your roommate, and your dog—or whatever the case might be. The problem? Most of the time, this is not allowed.

Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, detailed the admonistration's policy on pets. "Animals in dorm rooms can cause problems by aggravating allergies, by keeping other students awake, or by creating unhygienic situations," said Wonnacott. The only pets allowed to live in the rooms are small caged animals, such as birds, hamsters, or fish. "And no snakes!" added Wonnacott.

Despite this stand, with a promise of anonymity, I was able to locate several furry friends on campus. The majority of these "illegal aliens" are dogs, ranging from a very small, lap-sized terrier to a puppy that promises to grow very large. Most, also, are brought from home, although there are the cases when, "I looked down and there she was, begging me to take her home—what could I do?

However, many problems arise when an animal shares your living space. The cat owners I spoke with had the least trouble, due to the cat's lack of need for daily exercise. "A litter box and my roommate's tennis balls to bat around the room—that's all he needs," said one owner. "My cat doesn't even know that it snows in Middlebury in the winter—and she's been here as long as I have!"remarked one upperclassman. And, depending on its temperament, a cat can be reasonably inconspicuous:"It takes some people three or four visits to realize that (the cat) is here—he sort of blends into the carpet, and he's really lazy!" Of course, a cat raises other difficulties:"Suspicious looking golden hairs all ove my clothes—I was sure it wa a dead give-away,"said on brunette.

But a dog needs exercise and time outdoors. Owners devised many ingenious methods for giving their pet the attention they need. One a jogger, has his dog accom pany him on his nightly runs Another said, "My dog can't catch a frisbee worth beans but she has fun trying, and it gives us both a break—me from the books, and her from the room." One owner told me,"He can be amused for hours by chasing falling leaves or snowballs—now all I need to know is what to do with him in the spring!" Another carries her pint-sized pet in her knapsack to the edge of campus, where they can walk in peace without raising suspicions. Most students have no qualms about bringing their pets out during the day, though



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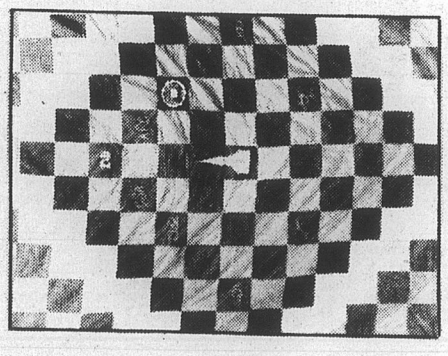

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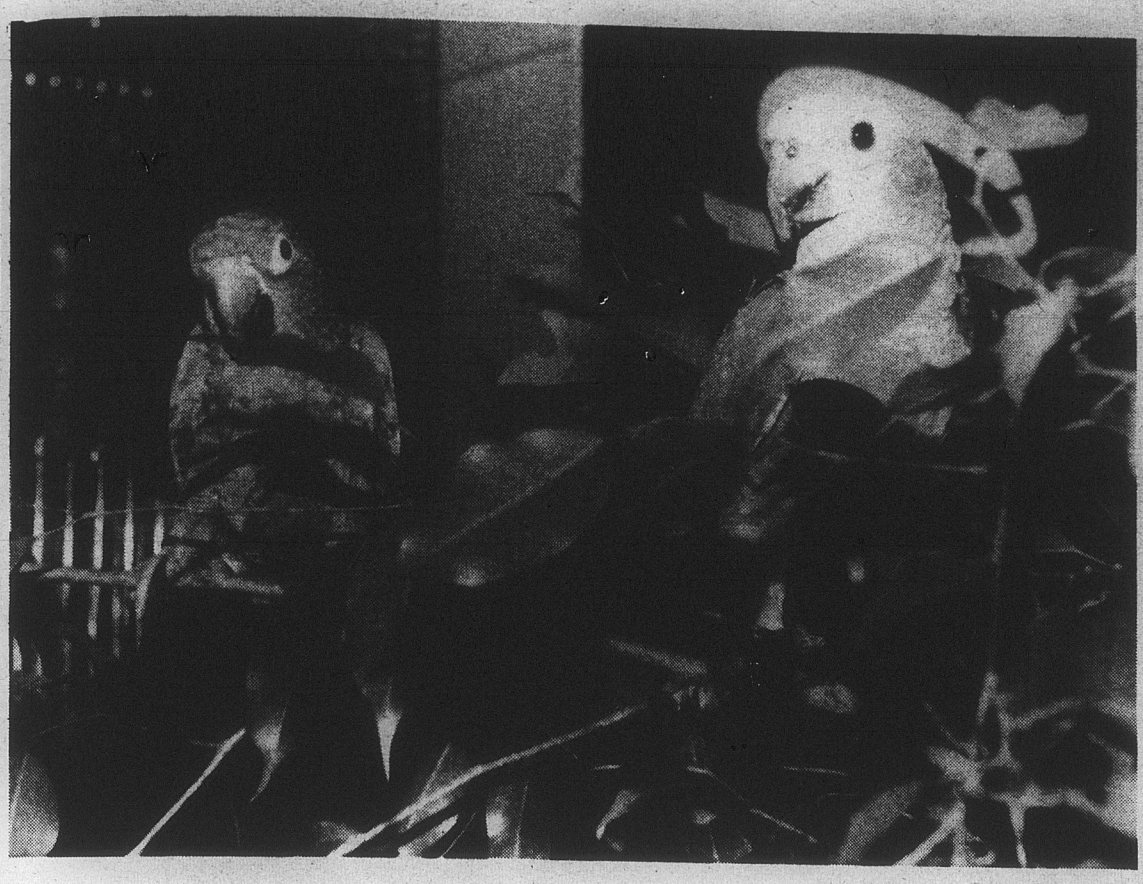


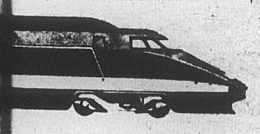
because of the number of pets belonging to off-campus students that are tied on campus during class hours.

As stated in the Student Guide, "students who live off-campus and bring their dogs on campus must have them on a leash, or under verbal command." Since the majority of the pets seen on campus belong to this class, they give the appearence of many more animals than there really are. The only problem in students leashing animals on campus while they attend classes occurs when the animal whines or howls within earshot of a class. Arlinda Ardister, Assistant Dean of Students, noted that, in general, "students have been very cooperative about leashing the dogs—they've used discretion about where they tie them."

Ardister deals with the disciplinary action necessary when Campus Security discovers a pet in a dorm room. "When I learn of a pet, I call the student in to see me immediately," she said. A $25 fine is automatically imposed, and the student is given 24 hours to remove the pet or to make arrangements for its removal. If the student fails to get rid of the animal, another $25 fee is levied, and the student receives a "stern warning" of the pet's removal by Campus Security. "However, we've never come to that—offenders have always complied at the first warning."

When I asked if they ever had any problems with disapproval from their hallmates, most of the owners said no. "Everyone on the hall loves the cat. I can't imagine anyone complaining about him," seemed to be the most frequently-stated sentiment. A neighbor to a dorm dog said, "It's great having a dog on the hall—it makes it feel like home." "During inspection, we've always found some way to hide her," said one dog-lover. The owners are very aware that their unusual possessions could be an imposition on their neighbors, so,"we end up being much more careful than at home, even—my room smells better than the guy's room down the hall!"

Despite the difficulties and risks involved in keeping a pet, most owners agree that the benefits far outweigh the inconveniences. "When I've had a rotten, miserable day, all I want to do is drink a cup of tea, and snuggle with my big, fat cat,"said one. "Having my dog here makes my link to home a bit stronger." "She takes lousy pictures—I couldn't have my friends think I had an ugly cat, could I?" "It sure fills gaps in the conversation!" "Wouldn't you like to wake up every morning with someone who thinks you're the best thing on earth?" And one person said it all: "There are just times when a stuffed animal won't cut it."



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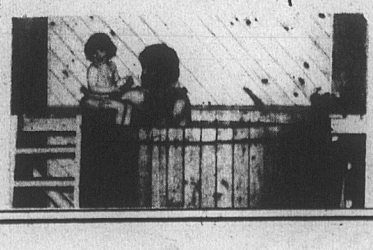

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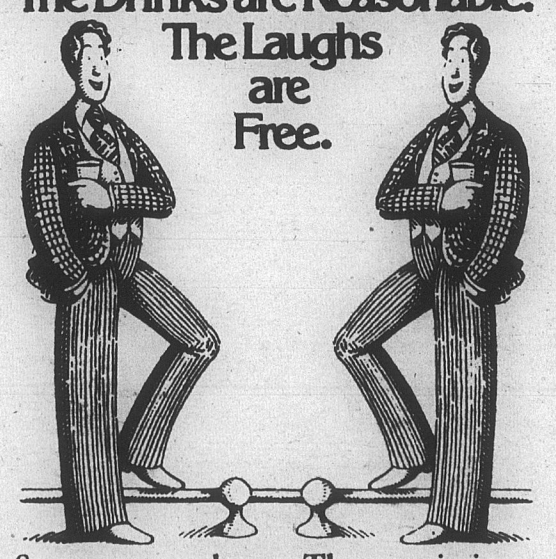

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Siberia is more than prisons and tundra

By Tom Delavan

In his lecture "Siberia: The 'new frontier' of the Soviet Union," David Rosenberg, Associate Professor of Political Science, attempted "to save Siberia from its negative reputation." Although he made a convincing argument that Siberia is much more than "salt mines, prisons, and tundra," it seemed that those who attended the lecture still have a bleak view of Siberia.

Rosenberg confessed that he was not an expert on Siberia, but gave an informative lecture nonetheless. He said Siberia is "difficult to describe without superlatives." Said Rosenberg, "It's very hard to generalize about Siberia ... It's huge — you can fit the entire United States and most of Canada in Siberia."

Siberia was once a center for fur trade. Eventually, great mineral resources were found and colonization began. The communist vision of Siberia is described in the quotation: "Siberia, the 'sleeping land,' will awake and strengthen the socialist state!"

The reality of this statement might better be expressed in statistics. The high rate of growth is shown by the estimation that 15 new cities and 400 new industries develop every year in Siberia. Rosenberg said, "Siberia has great promise for the Horace Greeleys of the Soviet Union: go east young man." Siberia is useful to the Soviet Union politically as well as economically. According to Rosenberg, Siberia can "stimulate Russian nationalist ardor for the 'new frontier' and thereby mitigate ideological cynicism."

There are, however, some formidable obstacles to the development of Siberia's resources. One is the lack of capital and technology. "It's very difficult to build a factory on 500 feet of permafrost," Rosenberg said. "There is evidence of a critical dependence on foreign technology everywhere." There is also a low population growth rate and high labor turnover.

Possible remedies include higher wage incentives, and sending prisoners and youth brigades to Siberia. Unfortunately, working conditions are still dismal.

Despite these drawbacks, Rosenberg concluded that Siberia's great potential will transcend ideological differences. "Ultimately, the natural resources of the U.S.S.R. and the technology and labor of Japan will combine to outweigh the idoleogical differences."

Questions asked after the lecture revealed that the audience still thought of Siberia as an unpleasant place to live. "The social situation would be weird," said one. "Transient workers are not liked," stated another flatly.

New Liberal Forum provides an alternative

By Torsten Garber

Middlebury College has always been a very diverse school, offering a wide variety of activities to its students. The list of opportunities expanded at the beginning of this semester when several spirited students joined together to form the Middlebury College Liberal Forum.

The principle forces behind the new group are sophomores Charlie Ragen and Dan Wexler. "There are students out there who want to get involved in an activity like this," Wexler said. "We are providing them with the opportunity to do so. Everyone has a political interest, and we are trying to cater to this interest."

Wexler continued, "There is a definite need on campus for something to counter the (College) Republicans. There are people on campus who have a definite political interest, but have nowhere to turn, because they don't agree with the Republicans." Wexler stated further that he feels the Liberal Forum "is also a way to get students who really wish to get involved with liberal groups outside of the framework of the college, such as Common Cause or a political candidate. They can use us as a springboard."

"Through us," Wexler elaborated, "they can get the information necessary to meet and endorse candidates, work for action groups, etcetera. But we will only serve as a starting point for this."

Wexler also said that the group would like "to get in touch with other liberal groups at Amherst, Williams and UVM, and try to coordinate some activities over the long-term."

Wexler said that due to the high level of student interest in the organization, "we will probably print up a newsletter." He continued, "We are also trying to get our finances in order ... we already think we can get a couple of pretty big names to speak on campus, and we are trying to get some activities scheduled. All in all, I am very pleased with the progress we have made."

Wexler is optimistic about the future of the Liberal Forum. He said, "We were very surprised with the turnout at our first meeting. We had 25 people show up, and I know of 20 more who couldn't show but expressed a definite interest in what we are doing here. Right now," he continued, "we are in the process of getting ourselves established on campus. We are waiting for our constitution to be approved."

Using models to find solutions

Categorizing crime

By Adam Arkel

Professor Alfred Bloomfield of Carnegie Mellon University came to Middlebury last week to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Models of Crime."

In his lecture, Bloomfield categorized societies' means of handling crime into four areas: retribution (striking back to hurt the criminal), rehabilitation (changing the criminal), incapacitation (removing the criminal from circulation as long as he or she may be a threat to law abiding citizens), and general deterence (severe punishment to deter other criminals).

According to Bloomfield, questions concerning the root causes of crime are too complex for quick-fix solutions. He instead calls for the use of mathematical models that use statistics to determine which of the four main means of handling crime is most effective. He believes that at least a short term solution to the crime rate could be arrived at this way.

Bloomfield noted, that, unfortunately, one of the most difficult problems with the mathematical approach is the lack of reliable means to determine crime rates. A statistician needs to know how many crimes the average criminal commits. The only known statistics come from criminals who are actually caught — not all crimes are reported to the police, not all criminals are caught, and it is almost impossible to calculate what number of criminals account for the whole crime rate.

Bloomfield did show that the present method of dealing with crime, the incapacitation method, is inadequate. Relating the known crime rate for the average criminal to the average length of the criminal career, Bloomfield showed that incapacitation periods are not long enough to keep criminals out of society for the duration of their most criminal periods.

Bloomfield presented a thought-provoking analysis of a problem that has come to concern everyone who must live in at least some fear of crime. As the American judicial system continues to show that it is unable to cope with crime, especially the nation's large cities, more and more people will be taking an interest in studies similar

Forensic Society returns

After an absence of 12 years, the Middlebury Debate team is back. In its first appearance, at a nine-team debate at Plattsburg State in New York, Middlebury swept the awards for best affirmative team and best negative team.

The team consists of sophomores Chris Lennhardt, Angela Weisl, Adam Arkel and freshman Ed Hurley. They also took home quite a few individual awards.

Lenhardt is the moving force behind the team. His persistance in trying to get a new team organized, combined with the support and coaching of several experienced debaters from the College and the town, finally got the group organized this fall. The debate question this year is, "Resolved: A unilateral freeze by the U.S. on nuclear weapons production and development would be desirable."

Food for the soul

String quartet comes to Middlebury

By Pam Flodman

"An intellectual feast" is scheduled to be served in Mead Chapel. At least that is the way H.C. Robbins Landon, Chrtistian A. Johnson Professor in Music, describes it. Not a mere one- or two-course meal, this feast will extend over seven days. The Emerson String Quartet, who last year performed the quartets of Mozart and Haydn, will be returning to perform the entire cycle of Beethoven string quartets.

It is extremely unusual for this cycle to be done on a college campus. "But it's typical Middlebury," comments Landon, with obvious pride. The only other campuses that present this sort of opportunity to their students are those such as Harvard, Yale and Princeton. "It's absolutely amazing," Landon continues. "Above you are the wolves of Canada, yet you have cultural opportunities such as this!"

A truly spectacular week is planned. Mozart wrote 16 string quartets, over the period from 1800 until his death in 1827. All of these will be performed over the next several days, on Oct. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28, at 8:00 p.m. in Mead Chapel. At 4:15 P.M. on each concert date, Landon will give a lecture on the life of Beethoven during the period in which he wrote the quartets to be performed that evening.

Landon is well-suited to this task. "I'm an eighteenth-century man—that period is really my speciality." In particular, Landon is a Haydn scholar and is presently working on getting all of the works of Haydn published. But his knowledge of Beethoven and his era is also quite thorough.

Landon is a tenured Middlebury professor, under the auspices of the Christian A. Johnson Professorship in Music. He and his wife, Else, live here in the fall while Landon lectures. In the winter, he is associated with the University of Cardiff in Wales—a large university with a music conservatory. "So I really get the best of both worlds. Individual contact with students here in Middlebury, and the benefits of a large music program in Wales."

Originally from Boston, Landon is appalled at the state of that city now. "They haven't ruined the middle part of Boston yet. The rest of it...." He attended Swarthmore College, and received his bachelors degree in music from Boston University, where he was instrumental in forming the first Chamber orchestra in the University's history. From there, he went to Vienna. "And I've been off and on in Europe ever since."

Up until three years ago, Landon also taught at the University of California at Davis. "But since I've got this

The Emerson String Quartet will perform tonight in Mead Chapel. Photo by Christian Steiner

(his position at Middlebury) as a sure thing now, I've given that up." His experiences in California are part of what makes Landon appreciate Middlebury so much. He finds the students here "bright and intellectual," which naturally makes his job as an instructor more enjoyable.

Landon is also astounded at the wide range of cultural opportunities at Middlebury. "This afternoon my wife and I are going to a lecture, then to a foreign film tonight." The Landons are often seen at school functions, dinners and lectures." To be a student here is a privilege, because there are so many opportunites to take advantage of."

In the summers, the Landons live in Vienna. "All of the works of Haydn are being published there." This has been Landon's life work. Up until 1949, much of Haydn's work was unpublished, and therefore couldn't be performed. Landon has helped to uncover many of these compositions, and get them published, most notably the Haydn Mass in G, which had been lost. Two years ago, he published a five volume work on Haydn. "We're almost done with the works of Haydn now." What will he do when he finishes? "Retire and teach at Middlebury," he ansers with a grin.

The performances this week are part of a three year series, which began last year with the Haydn and Mozart Quartets. Next year, the Emerson Quartet will return, to perform romantic quartets of the nineteenth century.

"These young people study the quartets as if they've never been heard before. The interpretations are always very musical, well-rehearsed, and very well thought out. It's nice to think that young people can be that professional," Landon observed on the Emerson Quartet.

'These young people study the quartets as if they've never been heard before. It's nice to think that young people can be that professional.'

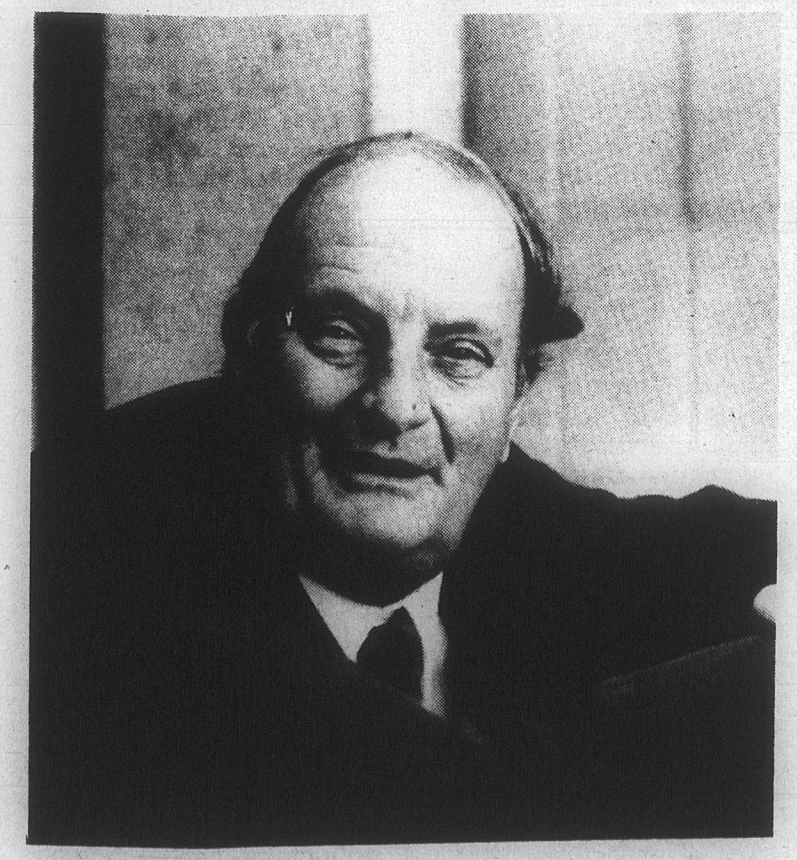
H. C. Robbins Landon

"Everyone should definitely try to get to one of the concerts," he continued. "These quartets form one of the cornerstones of music. They're giants intellectually, and they reveal a new way to approach the quartet." This form was invented by Haydn in 1757. His pupil, Beethoven, moved into the field in 1800 when Haydn was finished with quartet writing. By the time he wrote the Razumovsky Quartets for the Russian ambassador to Vienna, it was "clear that he had designs on the quartet." Eventually his quartets were able to express as many complex emotions as a full oratorio.

Beethoven's contemporaries, raised on the easily digestable music of Rossini, found his quartets weird and abstract. "Beethoven was always way ahead of the public, so it took them a long time to catch up. They found the music very bewildering."

Students may also find his music bewildering and Landon stresses that the quartets are not background music. They are very tiring for both performers and audience—one reason for the "day off" in the performance schedule. But the effort expended should be worthwhile. "If the mind isn't able to come to grips with something like this, then what's life about?" Landon feels that the rewards are much greater than those of inferior music.

He suggests that students try the first concert, this evening. "These first three quartets are the most approachable—if you like these, you will probably like the others." Chances are, tonight's concert will function as an appetizer should; to whet the appetites of the Middlebury Community for a veritable feast of music.



H.C. Robbins Landon, Christian A. Johnson Professor of Music. Photo by Jean Gualtney

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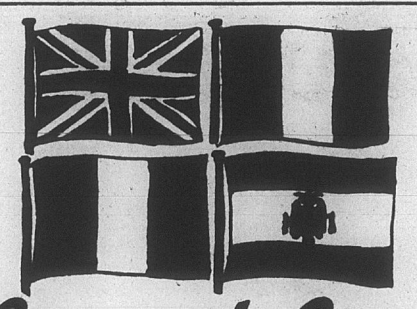

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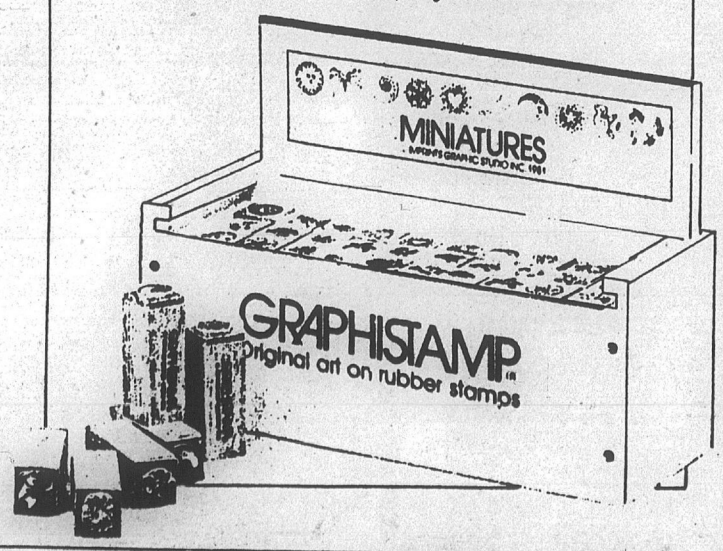


Duo-ing Guitars

By Rebecca Bayless

On October 14, the Middlebury College Thursday Series presented the guitar duo of Hugh and Thomas Geoghegan. These two brothers have performed and studied together throughout America and Europe. They were warmly greeted by the Middlebury audience.

The concert began with two Divertissements by Fernando Sors. The movements lilted and were reminiscent of folk songs, but there was little variation in dynamics. One guitar carried the melody and the other the harmony. However, as the music progressed, all the sounds ran together, and it lacked the lyric quality that would have made this an outstanding performance.

Hugh Geoghegan introduced the third scene from Hector Berlioz's Romeo et Juliette by explaining that Berlioz originally wrote all his music on the guitar and then expanded orchestral arrangements from the guitar sketches. His brother Thomas had discovered that guitar fingerings fit perfectly to Berlioz's music, when he arranged one of his pieces. The emotion and development in this selection made one think of an orchestra, for the guitars expanded and retracted as the music demanded.

The final work on the program, Variations Concertantes, was written by Mauro Giuliani so that he and his daughter could perform together. This specific dialogue for guitar requires concentration and timing to make the difficult passages clear and bright. The brothers fused their styles well. The isolated ideas in the music passed back and forth, and were sometimes hidden among familiar tunes.

Each of the Geoghegans had his own approach to the instrument. Despite their inability to make the guitars really sing, they were able to match sounds, and provide a fair performance.

Thomas and Hugh Geoghegan perform in Johnson Rehearsal Hall.
Photo by K.C. Whang

PG-rated play —a delight for all ages

By Bruce Armstrong

My first indication that Peter Arnett's Marionette Theatre was going to present an unusual performance was a note in "This week at Middlebury" stating, "Children under twelve years of age will not be admitted." I wondered what Arnett could possibly do with his marionettes to give the play a PG rating.

The play was Aristophanes' "The Clouds," which satarizes Socrates and the sophists. The story begins when Strepsiades, an old farmer, awakens bemoaning the fact that the new month is soon coming and he will be required to pay his debts. In an attempt to escape these payments he goes to Socrates seeking to learn "the better argument" and "the worse argument," or anything which will get him off the hook. Finding that he is not properly qualified to study under Socrates, due to his poor memory, he enrolls his "playboy son" Pheidippides in the academy. By and by the end of the month arrives and an anxious Strepsiades takes Pheidippides out of school to see what he has learned. Pheidippides reasons that this month is this month and can never be next month, and since it cannot be this month and next month simultaneously, "next month" can never come. With this logic Strepsiades can avoid paying off his debts. Pheidippides knows, however, that what his father is doing is wrong and punishes him by striking him. The boy justifies this act, reasoning that if it were alright for a father to hit his son, so must it be alright for the son to punish his father in the same manner, when the father does wrong.

Arnett performed this comedy very professionally. Notable were his seven different character voices as well as the voice of the Chorus of Clouds. Socrates was especially entertaining in that Arnett gave him a voice like that of W.C. Fields. The slapstick humour and satire brough many laughs and kept the audience on the edges of their chairs. The characters were well developed and seemed to be alive and human.

The stage was miniature and complex involving seven marionettes and two hand puppets. With the use of pulleys and counterweights, Arnett could have up to three marionettes acting at once. He also used a slide projector to show us the Chorus of Clouds when they spoke. His stage was much like an ancient Greek one would have been though theirs would have had doors, windows and an orchestra.

On the whole "The Clouds" was wholesome entertainment and not in the least bit shocking. When asked why children under twelve years of age should not be allowed to see it, Arnett replied, "Greek theatre can make children bored-which is bad for them." He added as well, "A great deal of Greek tragedy is frightening for people not ready for it." As for "The Clouds," I still hold that anyone would enjoy it even if they were only ten.

Ladies or Less:

New exhibit opens in Starr

A special exhibit on the writing and anonymous work and art of women in the 1880s is now open t hrougout the remainder of the year in Middlebury College's Starr Library, as part of the College's centennial celebration of the admission of women.

Entitled "Ladies or Less: American Women a Century Back," it will be on public display in the lobby of Starr Library until January 3. The exhibit of books, manuscripts and artifacts includes not only the achievements of such well-known female writers as Emily Dickinson, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Julia Ward Howe, and others, but also the largely anonymous work and art of women 100 years ago.

Books and manuscripts of the exhibit were drawn from the Starr Library collection. The Sheldon Museum in Middlebury has loaned the College quilts, samplers, sewing machines, irons, washboards and other household items. These balance the picture presented by the published women writers of the time.

Middlebury College became one of the region's earliest institutions of higher learning to admit women when it opened its doors to them in November, 1883. The College will mark the 100th anniversary of that event with a special celebration November 4-7.

Jazz moves 'Straight Ahead' to Mead

By John McIlwain

Last Friday evening in Mead Chapel, Berklee College performers, sponsored by the BSU, presented "An Evening of 'Straight Ahead' Jazz." Berklee is a widely acclaimed music performance school, particularly in jazz, and has helped produce virtuoso instrumentalists such as Chick Corea, Pat Matheny and Al DiMeola.

The show was accurately titled "Straight Ahead." The program included compositions by Miles Davis, Dizzy Gillespie, Keith Jarret, Thelonius Monk, all of whom developed styles of classical jazz, an idiom which critics believe began in the 1930's with the refined sound of the Count Basie Orchestra.

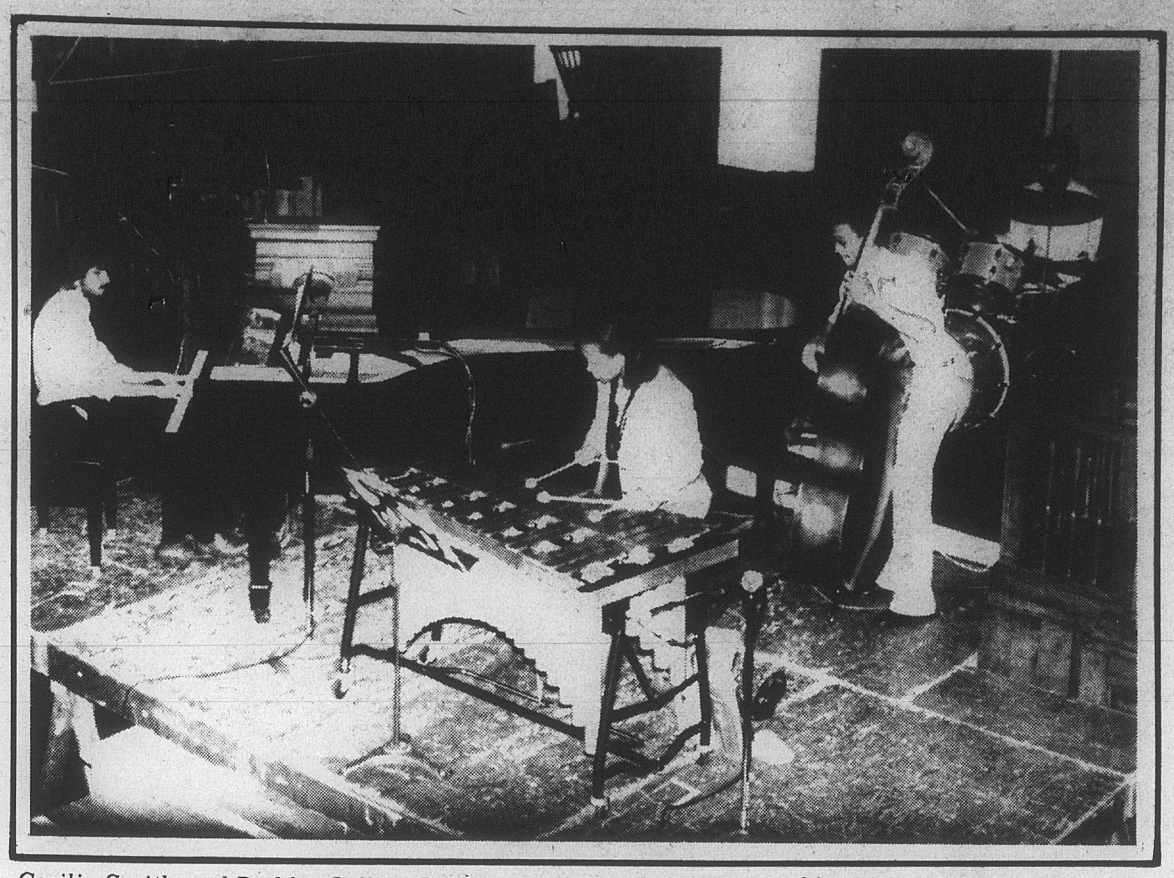
The Berklee group's presentation was classical as was their material. The bass lines varied and contributed melodic ideas, which distinguishes jazz bass from the more anchoring role of rock bass. The drummer's beat anticipated slightly the harmony line, a characteristic of good, "on top of the beat" jazz drumming. In each classical tune, the theme was clearly stated, then solo improvisations were exchanged, then all group members joined to restate the theme, and the tune was given a close. These are all feature of jazz performed in the classical tradition.

Being a jazz artist requires first versatility with the instrument. Each of the Berklee performers were accomplished instrumentalists. To be expressive with a personal voice without straying from the idiom is the second characteristic of quality jazz musicians. The Berklee performers are evolving musicians, and their training could still be heard in their music, which hindered the richness of the performance. Though the breaks and changes were carried out uniformly, they were not reflexive. As drummer Damon Duewhite said jokingly of one tune, "We were just glad we all stopped at the same time."

Of special interest was band leader Cecilia Smith's use of vibraphone as a solo instrument. Though there is a small handful of vibraphone improvisers, such as Milt Jackson and Lionel Hampton, trumpet or sax are more frequently the lead instrument. The result was a soft, non-brassy lead-voice.

Smith arranged all the pieces to accomodate four part ensemble and her needs as a vibraphonist. Included in the program was her own solo tune "For those who feel for a living" dedicated to Berklee graduates who must make their music lucrative.

The future is open for the group. When asked what sort of musical track the group planned to follow, bass player Hugh Hamilton replied, "We'll do anything we can do."



Cecilia Smith and Berklee College Performers present an evening of 'straight ahead' jazz.

Photo by K.C. Whang

As the curtain rises...

By Jennifer Slowe

The play, "Royal Hunt of the Sun," directed as well as produced and designed by Carl Mueller, opened last night, October 21st, at 8 pm., and will continue through October 24th at Wright Theatre. It is a serious drama dealing with issues of the East and West, and conflicts in religion, faith and human values. Another of the central themes is the issue of communism vs. democracy. Royal Hunt of the Sun is directly based upon the Spanish conquest of the Incan Empire.

It is a huge spectacle with a cast of 25, and it involves all the elements of theatre (dance, singing, acting, and mime). According to Carl Mueller, "an incredible amount of time and effort has gone into this production. We've only had six weeks to rehearse and organize, and I think, considering that, that we've done extremely well. The scope of the play is phenomenal and we are hoping for a large turnout."

.....

"You Can't Take it With You" is a play set in the late 30's about a collector's family. It is a comedy involving a young couple who become engaged and the tribulations that follow.

Director Jan Otto chose to do this play because, "I was tired of all the plays relating to insanity so I chose one relating to the real world." "You Can't Take it With You" will be performed in the Hepburn Zoo. It begins Wednesday evening October 20th at 8 p.m. and ends Saturday October 23rd. Tickets are on sale at Wright Theater box office.

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Sketches of an abnormal world

Dancing Girls and Other Stories
by Margaret Atwood
Simon and Schuster, 240 pgs., $14.50

By Andrea Paradis

"I'm feeling better. For once the sky is out, there's a breeze, I'm walking through the ellipses and arranged vistas of the park, the trees come solidly up through the earth as though they belong there, nothing wavers."

"Mrs. Burridge is putting up green tomato pickles."

"Lying on the bathroom floor of this anonymous hotel room, my feet upon the edge of the bathtub and a cold wet washcloth balled at the back of my neck. Bloody nosebleed. A good adjective, it works. . . ."

Everything works in this fantastically subtle and extra-terrestrial collection of short stories. Atwood draws you into the action with openings like the above three. Her narrative voice seems unbounded; the characters in these stories, poets, dancing girls, travel writers, old housewives, bird watchers, and so on, all have their own distinctively subjective way of looking at their world. She writes unobtrusively, and the tragedy and shocking violence of her world is made stronger by the very absence of immediate, obvious shock. In one of the stories, the world ends before we really realize what's happened, and then it's time to buy more cheese.

It is hard to generalize about the type of short story Atwood writes, but it seems to me that the best example offered in this collection is "Polarities," the story of a young woman professor who tries "to put the country together by joining the two halves of the city into a circle, using the magnetic currents," and lining up her friends in a certain cosmic fashion.

One of her friends is Morrison, who is greatly affected by the mad professor. He sees a tragic beauty, he thinks, in her Blake-derived view of salvation. At the end of the story he's in some god-forsaken zoo, watching wolves, holding to a vision of "the endless night that had already descended, the frozen sea."

The "polarities" in these stories are generally those caused by excess; excesses of liberty or normalacy, of genius or nit-pickiness. These excesses lead to an abnormal, extra-terrestrial way of seeing the world. Mrs. Burridge, of the tomato pickles, who watches the world end outside of her kitchen door, is quite similar to the poet who faces not only her lover's infidelity but her impression of that infidelity. Any definitions that can be found in a world as subjective as Mrs. Atwood's are fleeting.

"The Man from Mars," a persistent and bug-eyed foreigner, follows a bland, almost ugly college student around town, running after her, calling her on the phone. "She was aware of the ridiculous spectacle they must make, galloping across campus, something out of a cartoon short, a lumbering elephant stampeded by a smiling, emaciated mouse, both of them locked in the classic pattern of comic pursuit and flight. . . ."

This pursuit, however funny, gives her a new-found sense of mystery and importance, one that disappears as soon as the foreigner is sent home. She returns to her mediocrity, gets a government job.

In "Under Glass," a woman who thinks that "it's an effort to press the sidewalk down, it billows under my feet like a mattress," confirms the joy of a refound love by contemplating the life of plants "like stones."

But the little joys of this fantastic, abnormal world are balanced out by an overall failure to realize the potential that lies therein. Every one of Atwood's characters is missing something. It can be anything. A lover, a sense of the world, friends. Unlike this book, which is missing nothing. "Dancing Girls and Other Stories" shows Atwood to be a comletely absorbing storyteller.

=records

Haircut One Hundred

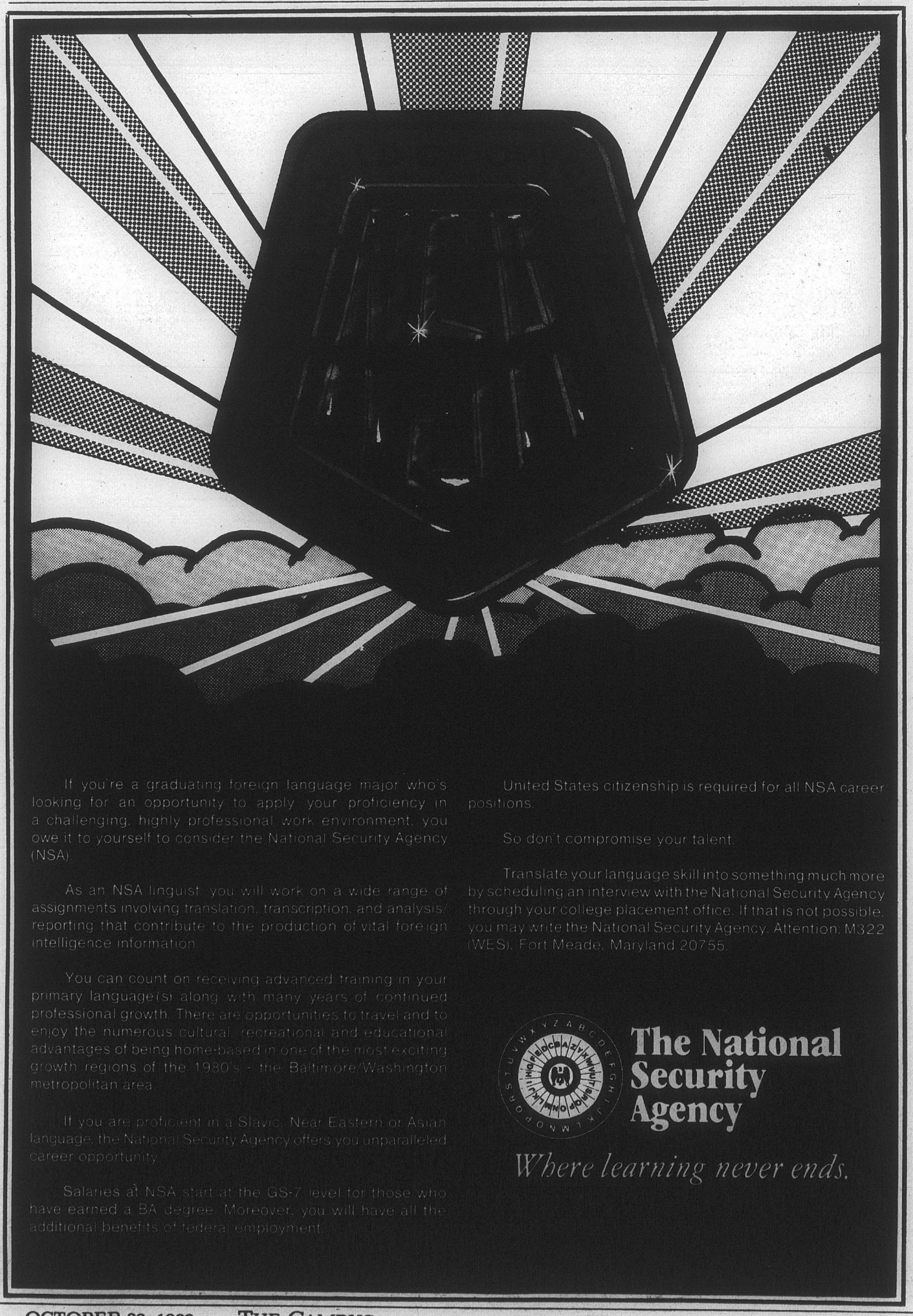
By Jason Bacon

Haircut One Hundred, following in the foot steps of The Police, bring across the Atlantic yet another trendy sound from England. The group became successful this April in England with two successive number one hits on the British charts. "Love Plus One" and "Fantastic Day," both refreshing and vibrant tunes, swept Haircut out of obscurity and into the limelight of the British rock industry.

During their first British tour earlier this year the group played on their image as simple, ordinary youngsters and captured the hearts and wallets of many a young teenager. Their album rocketed to the top of the charts. This summer they began their assault on the lucrative U.S. market with a few performances in small concert halls and bars. Although still fairly unknown over here, it is only a matter of time and more exposure on radio before their album "Pelican West" begins to sell at a respectable pace.

Haircut's music can best be described as happy and full of life. Their clever use of brass instruments supplemented by rapid fire tacet guitar creates a Latin atmosphere which is a strong theme throughout the album. The songs themselves hold no deep meaning, with titles such as "Lemon Firebrigade" and "Calling Captain Autumn." This lack of profoundness in the lyrics merely adds to the image of carefree gaity which the band successfully creates.

A new album recently released in England is already seen as a continuation of this trend; it will reinforce their popularity there, and will hopefully bring success in America in the not too distant future.



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Where learning never ends.

Panthers hang on to ball

By Paul Quinlan and David Wagstaff

As the weather became progressively worse last Saturday morning, so did the play of the Middlebury varsity soccer team. Nevertheless, the Panthers managed to hang on for a 2-0 victory over visiting St. Michael's. The win put the Panthers over .500 at 4-3-1 with four games remaining this season.

"We played a great first half," commented coach Ron McEachen. "But I wasn't too pleased with the second half. Hopefully the guys were looking ahead to Plymouth on Wednesday.

Middlebury vaulted into the lead just four minutes into the game when an outswinging cross from F.W. Nugent '84 eluded the grasp of the Purple Knight's keeper. Marty Wenthe '85 tapped the loose ball to Rick Makin '84, whose hard, low drive found the left corner.

The Panthers second goal came less than two minutes later. Makin beat his defender down the left sideline then bisected the defensive perimeter with a perfect pass to Wenthe, whose shot blew past the approaching goalie.

In the sleet and rain of the second half, Middlebury's transition game fell apart in the mid-field and allowed St. Mike's to get back in the game. The half was not without excitement for the Middlebury faithful, however, who saw the return of senior Ken Kaufman. In his first game back since injuring his knee in pre-season, Kaufman provided numerous offensive thrills from his left fullback position. The game also saw an improvement in Dave Wagstaff '84, playing in his second game since a mysterious back injury sidelined him. "Wags" almost netted the Panther's third goal with a chip shot that hit the top of the crossbar.

The Panthers put together their finest effort to date in tying Amherst, 1-1, Oct. 9. "Amherst was our best game of the year," said senior co-captain Mike Noonan. This was due in no small part to the fine individual performances at mid-field of Nugent, Peter Ulrich '83, and Bill McFadden '86. "The mid-field had their best day," Noonan further elaborated.

Amherst jumped out on top barely six minutes into the contest when a head ball off an inswinging corner beat Panther keeper Bart Lombardi '84. Late in the half, Middlebury missed a fine scoring opportunity when Wagstaff nailed the Amherst keeper square in the chest after a Nugent cross. Tom Wertimer '83 then hit the rebound into the diving goalie's face. "The Amherst keeper played a great game," McEachen said.

The tying goal came 36 minutes into the game and looked like a replay of the Lord Jeff's tally. Nugent hit an inswinging corner from the right that fullback Bob Gulla'83 headed past the sprawling keeper.

The Panthers had a chance to break the dead lock with 15 minutes remaining in regulation when they were awarded an indirect kick from 10 yards out. Unfortunately, Makin's shot was wide left and the teams headed into two 10 minute overtimes. Both proved to be extremely physical but scoreless.

"It was a very physical, hard fought, intense match," McEachen commented. "The guys played really well."

Middlebury traveled to Plymouth St., New Hampshire last Wednesday to face the number one Division III team in New England. They are essentially the same team that defeated the Panthers in round one of the ECAC's last November on Wilson field, and may be even tougher with the addition of several Canadian players. The game pitted what Noonan believes is the finest defense in Div. III against three of the best forwards. Both Kaufman and Wagstaff received their first starts of the year in a slightly different alignment than in previous games.

Asked to sum up the Panther's chances, assistant coach George Puravine simply stated: "Strong transition; patient defense that will contain and frustrate; counter quickly. We did it to UVM, and we can do it to Plymouth."

Tomorrow the Panthers take on the always tough Alumni at 2 p.m. on Wilson Field.

Women's soccer boosts record

Season closes at 5-4-1

By Torsten Garber

After a sluggish first half of the season, the Panther women's soccer team has won two out of its last three games, beating Dartmouth and Lyndon St. away, but dropping a home game against Plymouth St., Oct 15. The latest fortunes boost the team's record to 5-4-1.

The Dartmouth game, Oct. 13 turned out to be one of the high points of the season. The girls played Dartmouth close all game, then with 2:45 left in the game, Middlebury capitalized on an opportunity. Kathy O'Conner '85 saw Monique Lucas '83 on a breakaway and fed her the ball. The Dartmouth goalie misplayed the ball, and Lucas was able to drive home the winning goal. Coach Russ Reilly was more than pleased with his team's performance. "This was most definitely a big win for us. Dartmouth went out and beat an impressive Harvard team last weekend, so we were obviously pleased with the whole situation. Also it is the first time we have beaten Dartmouth at Dartmouth."

The Panthers came home on Oct. 15, to face extremely tough Plymouth St., a team ranked eigth in the NIAC. Plymouth scored very early in the first half and then played extremely tight defense the rest of the way. However, the Panthers would not be denied, and very early into the second stanza, the O'Conner to Lucas tandem struck again to knot the score at 1-1.

Both teams stymied each other's offense and the game was tied 1-1 at the end of regulation. Plymouth came out in the overtime period and scored early, taking the lead. They held on to the lead despite numerous Panther attacks and a nearly-missed penalty shot, and Middlebury had to endure a tough 2-1 loss.

Lyndon St., Oct. 18, was the next stop on the Panther circuit. Both teams played each other very close most of the game, each permitting very few scoring opportunities. However, Sally Guard '84 and Jennifer Godfrey '85, saw one, and executed what Reilly described as "a perfectly beautiful example of a give and go breakaway." Godfrey finally pounded the ball home to secure the 1-0 victory.

Reilly was not optimistic about the team's chances for post-season play; "We have not lost a lot of games this year. But there are so many teams that are equal to us but with better records, that I would have to say our chances for a post-season berth are slim at best. We would really have to be impressive in our last game against Skidmore, and even if we do well, it would still be a very lucky thing indeed if we got in."

"Our problem has not been the quality of the team. I feel that this is the best women's soccer team that I have seen here. The only problem is that we don't have the goal production. We have lost all our games by one goal, and none have been worse than 2-1. This has hurt us very badly this year. But I am still very proud of their performance this year."

The Panther's wound up the regular season at Skidmore, Oct. 21. Also, the extras on the varsity will play the UVM junior varsity at some future date.

Panthers 2-2 at midseason

By Dennis Boyle and Kevin D'Arcy

While most of the Middlebury College community was on break, the Middlebury Panther football team was pulling off a 12-10 upset of the Lord Jeffs at Amherst. The Panthers' victory was led by Mark Conroy's rushing and kicker Bob Crews' fieldgoals of 32 and 34 yards.

The game was further highlighted by Middlebury's 265 total yards rushing, their highest total thus far this season. Neal Ringquist '84 again saved the Panthers from defeat with his second game-saving interception late in the fourth quarter.

More recently, however, the Panthers suffered defeat at the hands of the Tufts Jumbos, Oct. 16. The game was marred by questionable officiating, including a nullification of a potential game-saving fumble recovery by Bruce Gevertz '83. Other setbacks for the Panthers included the loss of both quarterback Kevin Harlen '84 and halfback Larry Freni '85 in the third quarter. As a result, the offense generated only 40 yards in the fourth quarter. Despite the unproductive fourth quarter, the Panthers ripped through the Jumbo defense for 401 yards total offense, compared to Tufts 274 yards.

Middlebury's offensive dominance began with the opening kickoff when Ringquist carried a Mark Harasimowicz kick out to the Middlebury 40 yard line. Harlen quickly connected with Conroy (17 rushes for 117 yards) for 35 yards. This set up a Crews field goal attempt which was wide to the left.

On Middlebury's next possession, long runs by John Weeks '83 (16 rushes for 67 yards) and Conroy, enabled Larry Freni (18 rushes for 90 yards and 2 TD's) to complete the drive with a two yard scamper around end. Crews' extra point gave Middlebury an early 7-0 lead.

A Conroy fumble on the Panther's next possession gave the Jumbos the ball on the Middlebury 35 yard line. Two plays later, Tufts evened the contest when halfback Lenny Barger scored on a 29 yard run, followed by a Harasimowicz point after touchdown.

Less than two minutes into the second stanza, Tufts' Lenny Barber (12 rushes for 72 yards) returned an Ed Buchser '85 punt 75 yards for his second touchdown. The extra point was good, and Tufts led 14-7.

Kevin Harlen (4-13, 112 yards, 1 interception) then took charge of the Middlebury offense. He completed a 45 yard pass to Crews, and a crucial fourth down completion to Andy Varney '84. The six play, 80 yard scoring drive was completed when Freni scored from seven yards out. The extra point was successful, and with 11:28 left in the second quarter, the score was again locked at 14 apiece.

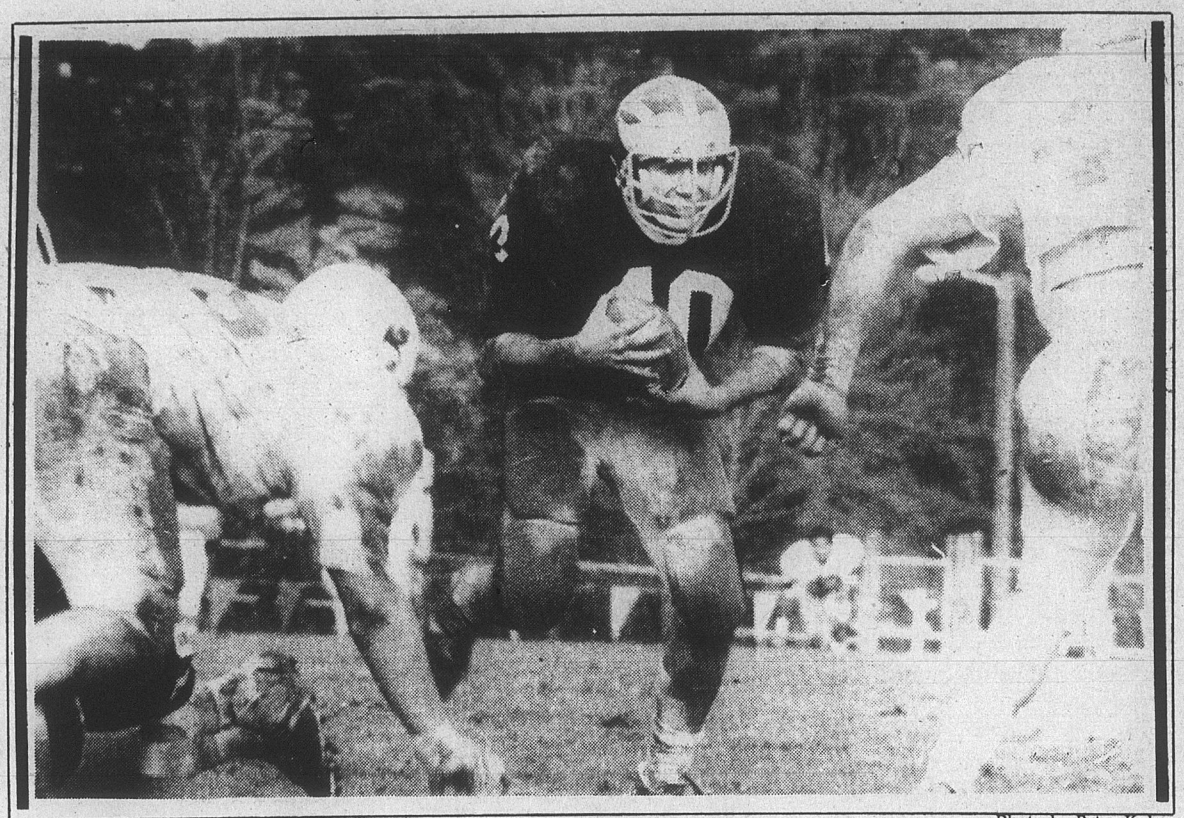


Photo by Peter Kyle

From an offensive standpoint, the rest of the game was relatively uneventful, but for the fan of hard-nosed defensive football, the contest was very exciting. The Panther defensive line was spectacular, with nine quarterback sacks. Roy Giarusso '83 bagged four, while John B. Good '83 and Mike Borchard '83 had two apiece, and Ken Rapuano '84 added one. The defensive backfield also contributed heavily, led by Gevertz's stellar performance of two interceptions and one fumble recovery.

The team will be looking forward to improving its record, against Colby.

Although the "D" stuffed the Jumbos, the remarkable punting of Tufts' Finnegan caged the Panther offense inside their 20 yard line four times. The first, and only, time Middlebury got outside their 20, they fumbled on a backfield mix-up. Tufts took advantage of their field position, and with the help of controversial officiating calls, Harasimowicz clinched the victory for the Jumbos with a 20 yard field goal with no time on the clock, making the final 17-14. The victory brought NESCAC leader Tufts to 4-0, while the Panthers dropped their record to 2-2.

Last weekend's contest marked the midpoint of Middlebury's season. The leading rusher for the Middlebury offense is Conroy with 66 rushes for 346 yards, and a 5.2 yard average. In the passing department, Harlen has completed 25 passes in 63 attempts (39.7%), for 450 yards. He has thrown four touchdown passes and has been intercepted five times. Harlen's main receiver this year has been Kelvin Chase '83. Chase has caught eight aerials this year for 183 yards and four touchdowns.

From the defensive standpoint, Ringquist has three interceptions, two of which have been gamesavers. The defensive line has been excellent, relying upon Giarusso and Good to halt opposing team's running attacks. The team will be looking forward to improving its record beginning next week against Colby at home, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The added opponent

By Andy Gluck

Many years of dreams, practices and sacrifices had led up to that one moment. The year was 1972 and the United States basketball team was poised to win the Olympic gold medal. Dag Collins sank two free throws to put the U.S. up by one point with a tick of the clock remianing. The Soviet Union inbounded the ball and it was batted away. However, one of the officials ruled that there was time remaining on the clock. After a heated argument the Russians put the ball in play a second time and won the game. Their spirits broken and hopes dashed, the tearful American team refused its silver medals. This infamous call not only took the victory from the players, but from our country as well. Unfortunately, the decision of a single official destroyed the combined efforts of an entire team.

The Tufts-Middlebury football game served as a prime example of a contest in which the officials' calls played a dominant role. The score was tied at 14 well into the fourth quarter, which meant that every possession was a crucial one. Todd Hermanson, Middlebury's quarterback, faded back to pass as the whistle blew. Several seconds after play had stopped, a Tufts' defender tackled Hermanson sharply from behind. Instead of a 15-yard personal foul in Middlebury's favor, or at worst offsetting penalties, the Panthers were penalized five yards for illegal procedure. The officials then added further damage on Tufts subsequent possession after what appeared to be a Middlebury fumble recovery. Hesitant and apparently confused, they awarded the ball to Tufts. This blunder enabled the visitors to kick the winning field-goal in the final seconds.

The obvious response to mistakes like these is that officials are only human. No sports fan could deny this, nor the fact that games would be totally chaotic without umpires, referees and linesmen. Yet, if officials could keep a few of these principles in mind, many arguments could be avoided. First, changing one's mind should not be as agonizing as many officials make it. A sure sign of good officials is their ability to realize a mistake. Secondly, officials should be more willing to confer with their partners. A group decision will almost always be more accurate than an individual one. Finally, on the pro level, instant replays would eliminate many Billy Martin-like coaches' tantrems.

If the referees and officials in either the Olympic basketball final or the Middlebury game followed on of these guidelines, much of the controversy could have been skirted. In both cases, the losing team gave all of their energy only to see their efforts go to waste. The emotional intensity of a contest creates enough of a letdown for the losers without the added "opponent" in black and white stripes. Nobody can ask for the officiating to be perfect. The job is demanding, draining and often thankless. But, there is nothing wrong with asking officials to recognize their fallibility and to be more flexible. As a result, there would be many more well called games in all sports.

Golfers close at 3-3

By Jack Bousa

The Skidmore College golf team defeated Middlebury 411-417 at Ralph Myhre Golf Course, Friday, October 15. Some alumni were aghast that the Panthers could lose to a "girls' school" but Skidmore, according to their players, is rapidly evening their male-female ratio helping to improve their golf program. The Panthers' final match record was 3-3.

The match was significant because it was the last for seniors Jeff Cummings and Jack Bousa playing for coach Wendy Forbes. The remarkable weather, with the rain ending minutes before tee off, and the magnificent rainbow created the appropriate setting for a final match. Cummings commented, "It was an honor playing for Wendy Forbes." Bousa added, "I appreciated Forbes rescueing me from New Jersey and giving me the opportunity to play intercollegiate golf."

The leading scorer for Middlebury was Peter Wlodkowski '84 with a 74. "I had the fewest number of putts in my career, 29, including a long birdie on 14," commented Pete. His 78.33 stroke average for six rounds and his serious attitude earned him the Fall MVP title. He comments, "A lot of people think that the golf team is a group of jokers taking a leisurely stroll in the sun, but we're fighters. It is a jungle out there." Cummings was second low for Middlebury. "I shot my class, an 83," quipped the Vermonter.

Andy Gluck '85 was third low with an 84. Bousa, the only person to play in every seven-man match for Forbes in the 1979-1982 period shot an 87. "This was the first semester when I did not have a round over 90," said the kid.

Dennis Boyle '84, the only Panther to have caddied for Jack Nicklaus in a practice round for a major championship which Nicklaus won (1980 PGA) shot an 88. Rookie of the Year Curt Hier '86 shot an 89, while Jay Klein '84 banged the ball 90 times.

The Panthers, whose placement of nineteenth out of 45 in the New Englands was decent considering their latitude will continue their play under the helm of Russ Reilly next Spring.

Women's tennis looking up

By Tracy Howell

Middlebury's women's tennis team posted a 3-6 record this season, a marked improvement over last year, according to coach Ed Sommers. The team has played six matches in the past few weeks and the resulting scores are generally very good.

The first two matches played, Dartmouth, Sept. 30, and Colby-Sawyer, Oct.2, exemplify two extremes of playing ability. Midd lost to Dartmouth 0-9 and beat Colby-Sawyer 8-0. Dartmouth's play was "awesome" said Sommers and Colby-Sawyer's obviously wasn't.

The next three matches were all very encouraging for the Panthers. Midd lost a cliffhanger to Amherst 4-5, Oct. 4, beat Williams 5-4 two days later, then lost a close match to Skidmore 4-5, Oct. 9.

The Williams match was "the high point of the season so far" commented Sommers. This was the first year since 1977 that the Panthers have been victorious over Williams. In their final duel match of the season, the women defeated St. Lawrence 6-3.

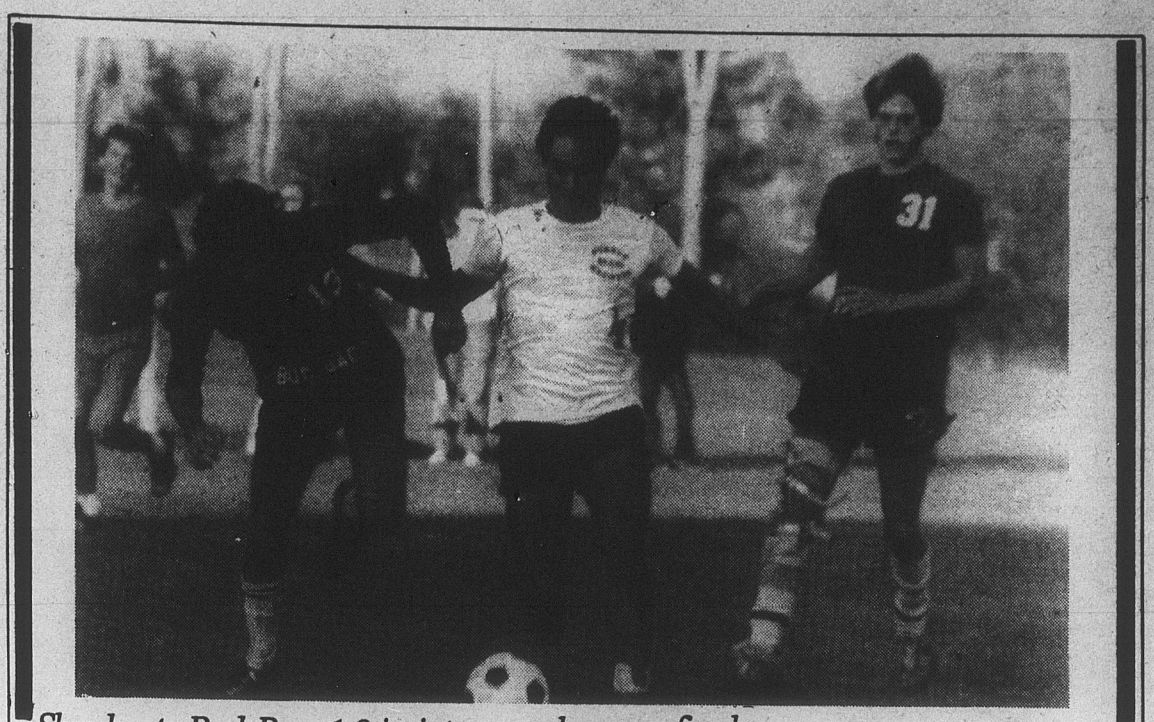
The number one singles player Elizabeth Welch '85 is "playing well" Sommers said. She won her matches against Williams (6-3, 6-2), Colby-Sawyer and St. Lawrence (6-3, 6-4) and lost a close match against Amherst. Ann Chapman '84, the number six player, had a very successful season, winning her matches against Amherst (6-2 6-3), Williams (6-0, 6-1), Skidmore (6-3, 0-6, 6-3), and St. Lawrence (6-0, 7-6).

A veteran of leaner years, junior Elizabeth Old has "won some tough matches" commented Sommers. She beat her opponeents from Colby-Sawyer (7-5, 6-1), Williams (6-1, 7-5), Skidmore (6-4, 5-7, 6-3) and St. Lawrence (6-1, 6-4).

Co-Captain Amanda Earle '83 has proven that she is a versatile and capable player. Earle, usually a doubles player, played in the number five singles position against Colby-Sawyer and won her match 6-0, 6-0. Against Williams she played number four singles and was a 6-1, 6-2 victor.

In doubles Jen Cunningham '85 and Cecilia Thoren '86 have continued to be quite successful. They won their matches against Amherst (4-6, 6-4, 7-5) and against Skidmore (6-1, 2-6, 6-4).

Things are looking up for the women's tennis team which is evident by their improved record. Hopefully their good luck and determination will serve them well this week at the New England Women's Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament.



Slug beats Bud Bags 1-0 in intramural soccer finals.

Runners shine in Boston

By Leslie Wright

The Middlebury cross country team took its top seven men and women to Boston for the NESCAC's last Saturday. A clear cool morning anticipated a fast afternoon race and outstanding individual performances from Panther runners. Out of 11 schools, the men's team ranked an unofficial fourth and the women maintained their unofficial first place standing of years past. These are unofficial team standings because NESCAC rules prohibit official team ranking, none the less standings give a good idea of the team's relative strength.

The men's fourth place standing represents what coach Terry Aldrich says is "the best performance ever by the men's team" in a championship event. Outstanding individual effort made the day so successful. Mike Graham '84 finished fifth for "his best finish ever" in Aldrich's opinion. He averaged five minute miles over the five mile course for a total time of 25:07. Graham's race represents the best individual performance Middlebuy has seen in the NESCAC's since 1975 when Cullen Case was seventh.

Captain Tom Van de Water '83 ran the course in 25:16 (5:03 mile average) for an impressive ninth place finish. Unfortunately Dave Spaidal '84, who usually comes in after Mike and Tom, rolled his ankle, but Eric "Elmer" Menck '84 took up the slack by running his best race this season in 26:25. Elmer was 30th followed by Scott Tucker '85 in 33rd.

After the NESCAC's, Aldrich feels the men's team should have "plenty of confidence going into the rest of the season."

The women's unofficial first place standing was also founded in individual success. Out of a field of 65 women, Middlebury landed three places in the top 10. Jaime Maerder '83 ran the 3.1 mile course in 18:21 for fifth place. Mary Ogden '83 finished eigth in 18:58, while Liz Rand '84 ran her fastest race this season to finish 10th in 19:08.

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city

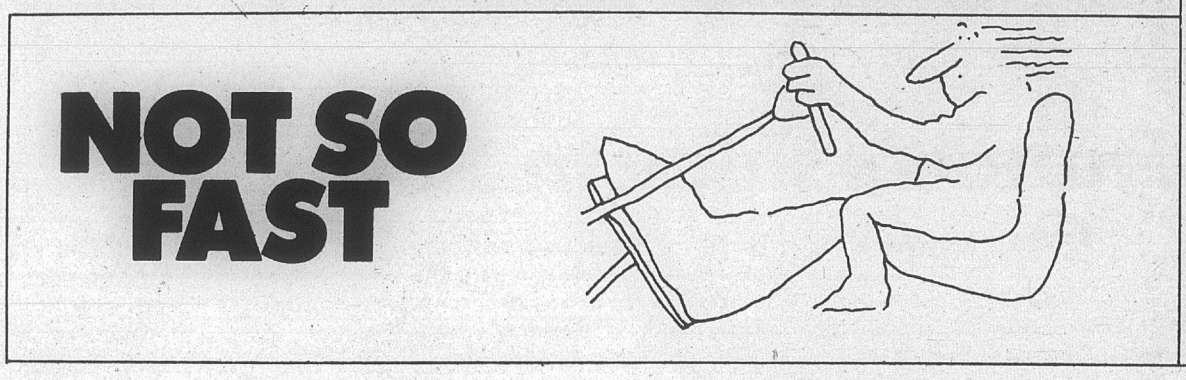
continued from page 3

Norman Vincent Peale-Dale Carnegie approach. I decided that I would help him out by answering his questions, as long as he did not get too personal.

Chumley asked my opinion on his plan to "expand" into the Southern Connecticut area (which is where I live). This struck me as being very funny because, from the look of this guy, he would have trouble expanding into Vergennes. As I waited for Chumley to ask me to sign something, I glanced over my shoulder to see if he had a cohort hiding behind the pantyhose rack. He did not.

Chumley droned on for what seemed like a half hour, asking me from time to time if I enjoyed making money. I should have advised him against asking stupid questions like that in the future. By the end of the conversation he had become so confident, that he told me he would get in touch if he found that I "fit" into his plans.

Today I am somewhat ashamed of myself for suspecting this innocent, but increasingly arrogant, young man of being anything more than what he was — harmless. For a brief time in the drugstore, I felt like I was back in Times Square, a quick, streetwise kid with darting eyes and heightened awareness. Yet it all occurred in Middlebury, Vermont, population 7,000.



classifieds

TKP — The beach was great—but what's her last name? Lotsa luck!! DMC

Will you three guys (TKP, DMC, and DAS) cut it out.

Jewett: You're all terrible dancers and I hate the blues. I guess I'll never see you down there. Signed: A confirmed Greek

Mason: Punt, fumble, and flags all over, but nothing negative! Your friendly bus driver

Want to get on J.W.'s pig list? Just carry a keg up the stairs.

Jim LaFronz — Dont't despair. I adore your brown eyes and brown hair. An admiring sophwoman.

USC Jacket in Starr: Last year you were good, this year you're great.

To the J-men: Best of luck to you and Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. V. must be very proud of all of you!! 2 of your fans

TKP: I'm jealous, I'm jealous. At least I know what she looks like. Get a clue. Panty-Hoser

That's not saying much, Dale. Puddings.

Pandy: Don't you miss having footballs thrown at your head? Oyasuminasiy! You know who.

Joe Fay has the cutest ass.

Elton's Blue Eyes: Lets get psyched for R.E.O. in P.R.I!!! Unbelieveable. The phone calls and messages keep flooding in. How did you do that? I'm just waiting for an offer I can't refuse . . .

B.H. I'm a junkie for your love and I'm going through withdrawal. Erik.

Tricia: Get a grip next time.

Because if he were small, white, and smooth, he'd be an aspirin!

B'doom-ch!

Ed Brown for Carnal King '83. What you see is what you get.

To a collector of lewd advertisements: How about a little compromise? Maybe you DON'T work too hard (and maybe I do work hard enough)! See you on the dance floor . . .

The rest of Brian McBride's body isn't so bad either!

Hugo's owner: Rejected again for Sat. night? Oh well, let's go wander through Lang! Your fellow Poli Sci sufferer.

2:00 a.m. 10-5: Congratulations, Bill, Chris, and Jim (B+)! D-8 is GREAT!

Scott Tucker has sexy lips.

Hey Georgetown: Puddings is famous. Everything's great!!!I need a clue. Love, Onteora.

Hey Campus: A toast to causing trouble. It brings back fond memories. Fools.

Lisa P.: Thanks for all the hard work on the Food C. T.T.

Stevo: Don't work TOO hard! Please. Ffina.

Dear MDT: Would that you had only made your presence known earlier. I never knew of the pain you experienced when I typed on your face. I am switching to the other machine. J the ed.

Jon, Dann, and Dug: Maybe yoo aught to no we dislikd your leter alot. No, Yoo Kant have a office or a fone, phree or otherwize. So blow away! like Sullivan. Yoo are kind of sily; in fakt, yoo are cind of obknoxioos.

Everything is just fine.

Finally, it's my turn! — I know you search for a classified to you every week Mr. C. so here it is! (Now wasn't that exciting!?!) The one with all the boots

PAPERS TYPED: Neatly written, $1 per page. Caroline, Hepburn 418, 8-9592.

The Campus needs back issues for our files. Send them to Drawer 30, or to Hepburn Annex.

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Men's Timex with leather strap. If found, contact Steve at Box 3416, or call 388-9398 or 8-9555.

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Jacuzzi Hydrospa: Holds 4, insulated, self-contained, portable. For indoors or out. Year-old with accesories. Was $3300 new and will sacrifice for $2100. 462-2122.

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Fender Precision Bass Guitar. Classic 1971 model with Badass Bass II bridge and new strings. Complete with gig bag. CHEAP. See Paul Quinlan or call 8-6143, 8-9363.

MAXELL UDXL II-C90 cassette tapes only $3. Call Matt, 8-4465

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Campus

MIDDLEBURY, VT
VOL. 77 NO. 6
OCTOBER 29, 1982

The impact of equality

100 years of coeducation at Middlebury

By Torsten Garber

Women attend Middlebury College. This is not a very profound statement for the modern observer, but 100 years ago it certainly was. Moreover, there were many colleges, unlike Middlebury, which continued to deny women the right to an education until quite recently.

In recognition of the one-hundredth anniversary of coeducation at Middlebury, the faculty, students, administration and alumni have joined ranks and are preparing to celebrate this centennial. The celebration will include a flurry of events over the weekend of Nov. 4-7.

Over the course of the weekend, there will be lectures, films, concerts, panel discussions and sporting events designed to celebrate the presence and participation of women in the Middlebury College community. The weekend will be split up into three parts: 1) "Perspectives on Coeducation," on Thursday and Friday, 2) "Female and Male: Working Together as Colleagues," on Saturday, and 3) "Honoring Men and Women as Equals," on Sunday.

Edward Martin, Professor of English, is the chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of Coeducation at Middlebury and coordinator of the weekend. He elaborated on some of the events and their purpose.

Martin said, "On Friday, November 5 the first panel, 'The Challenge of Coeducation,' which is moderated by Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College, will take place. There will be two representatives from the faculty, two from the administration and two from the student body. One from each pair is a man and one is a woman."

According to Martin, the general focus of the panel, as outlined by Rockefeller, will be on the ways of strengthening Middlebury's program of coeducation as the college prepares students for the 21st century. Said Martin, "We hope that in the course of the discussion, questions will be raised about any specific problems with coeducation at Middlebury; specifically, are there any problem areas? We are hoping to see something along the lines of what happened last year with the concerns voiced by the Women's Union over health services, which led to direct changes this year in the health services area. We would also like to pose some questions such as, 'are women being prepared for careers in an adequate way?' This is only one of the many we hope to raise."

Continued on page 9

Above: Jill Conway, President of Smith College will give Centennial Address.
Below: Pianist William Bolcom and mezzo soprano Joan Morris

Panther rumblings (17)

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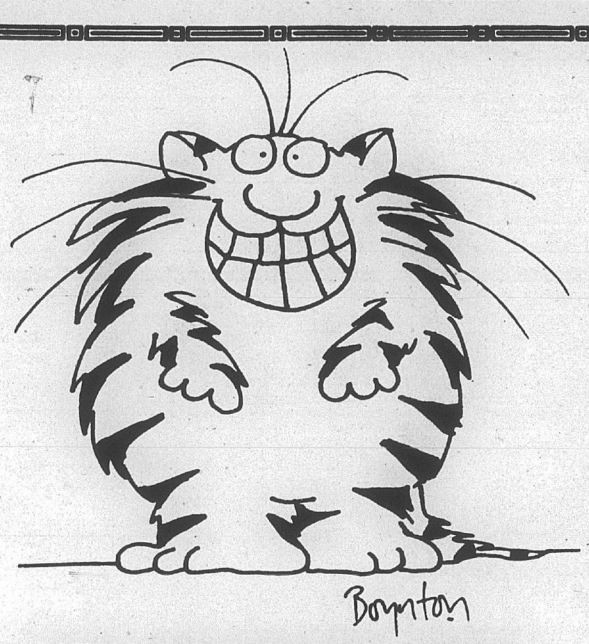

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news

Forum discusses Winter term

By Andy Hardisty

A discussion of issues concerning Winter Term courses, coupled with a debate on the possibility of granting credits to certain member of the Campus and WRMC staffs, dominated the agenda of the Student Forum at its Sunday night meeting.

The value of Middlebury's Winter Term has been a hotly debated this year as both students and faculty try to satisfactorily restructure the term or accept its elimination. "The faculty" stressed Forum President Ted Truscott, "are at the point where they are ready to vote Winter Term right out of existence."

It was with this in mind, and with much discussion, that the Forum members voted on three issues formulated by a faculty member of the Curriculum Committee and explained by Dave Sobel, a student representative of that Committee. They included a vote on a standard 20 person minimum in Winter Term classes, a questioning of the "academic standard" used to judge Winter Term courses, and a vote on the personal development classes offered by certain professors.

The first recommendation, passed against heavy opposition, would set standards of a twenty person average per class, twelve in the case of freshmen writing courses, and a potential of ten students per additional teacher over the twenty student minimum in interdisciplinary classes taught by more than one professor. Certain exceptions will be made due to such restrictions as equipment limitations.

The second vote swung heavily against the recommendation of creating an "academic standard" for Winter Term courses based on those of the Fall and Spring Terms. This is mostly due to the fact that nobody was quite sure as to what was meant by "academic standards".

The third and final recommendation concerned the creation of classes of "personal development" during Winter Term. This would enable teachers to receive Winter Term teaching credit by offering non-credit courses to students. These courses would thus be able to circumvent the school's "academic content" requirement. Excepting two abstentions, all Forum members voted the recommendation down.

An ensuing discussion considered the practicality of offering credits to top managerial and editorial personnel of The Campus and WRMC. Generally accepted by the discussion's end was the need of "a faculty member as a supervisor, yet not in an advisory role," to ensure that credits accumulated were deserved, said the resolution's sponsor Patrick McCormick. McCormick felt that the extraordinary amount of time dedicated by the organizational leaders, often amounting to more than 40 hours a week, merited credits to lighten the work load. The issue shall be presented for a vote next week.

Registration information

Registration for Spring Term courses will be held in McCullough on Saturday, December 4, 1982 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Registration cards will be in mail boxes on November 29. Students should consult their advisers and choose courses during the week prior to registration. Copies of the course Catalogue Supplement, Course Schedule and Registration Information, including the hours designated for each class to register will be available at Proctor Information Desk. Sophomores and Freshmen will register by random numbers which will be posted at Proctor.

Students in the Class of '85 who have not declared a major must do so before registration. Forms are available in the Dean's Office.

Sophomores will receive a Concentrations Card which must be handed in at registration.

Freshmen and Sophomores are reminded that they must pass at least one Foundations Course in each of three divisions before the end of the sophomore year.

There will be a $25.00 fine for failing to register on December 4 unless excused by a Dean. If you are unable to attend registration you may have a friend in the same class register for you.

Students will register for Winter Term courses during the period of November 8 through November 15. Registration cards will be placed in mail boxes on November 8. Winter Term Course Catalogues will be available at Proctor Information Desk. Registration instructions are included in the Catalogue. There is a $5.00 fine for late registration.

Watson fellowships

By Samuel Dickey

The Thomas J. Watson Foundation was created to "enable college graduates of unusual promise to engage in a post-graduate year of independent study and travel abroad." Gail Alling '82, last year's Watson Fellow from Middlebury, began her study this year of the "Exploitation, Behavior and Ecology of White-beaked Dolphins" in Iceland, Norway, and Labrador.

According to the Foundation, Watson Fellows are chosen on the basis of "integrity, capacity for leadership, and potential for creative achievement and excellence within a chosen field.

A candidate's proposed project is of particular importance. It should be realistic, imaginative, and personally significant."

Each year, a committee selects four Middlebury seniors for consideration as Watson Fellows. The Watson Fellowship Program then sends someone to interview the candidates that Middlebury has chosen.

Middlebury usually has between twenty and thirty applicants. However, according to Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, "This year, we only had fifteen applicants. We checked with other schools, and applicants are down there, too. It seems that people are so worried about the economy. They have loans to pay back, and they are concerned about finding jobs. This has brought on a certain lack of freedom of thought. All seniors knew about the Watson Fellowship Program. It was mentioned in the Adirondack Hotline and in a letter sent to seniors last summer."

On a somewhat more optimistic note, Wonnacott noted that "we have some very good applicants even though the quantity is down." She urges juniors to start thinking soon about this program and other fellowships.

Spanish plays

The Middlebury College Spanish-Italian Department is presenting two works during the upcoming week. "Dracula Responde a Sus Criticos," by Middlebury professor of Spanish and Italian David George, will be performed October 29-31. Cervantes' "El Retablo de las Maravillas" is scheduled for November 2 and 3. Both plays will be presented in Hepburn Zoo at 8:00 PM. They are free, and tickets are available at the Spanish office in Sunderland 227.

Students are encouraged to attend regardless of the extent of their knowledge of Spanish. As in past years, the plays are destined to be enjoyable even to someone who hasn't progressed beyond 'Hola, que tal?'

OPINION

Rebuttal on Catholic nuclear freeze

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ARTS

'A Horror Event'

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Campus

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Skeletons from the closet

By Patrick McCormick

Just the other night, having nothing better to do, I was loitering in The Campus office. I suppose I could have been trying to read a 450 page assignment for my seminar instead of hanging around all night, but I was so awed by the sheer length of my assignment that I decided to postpone it indefinitely.

We have a big closet here in the office which is usually locked. I use the word "big" in a relative sense, as in the phrase, "the closet I live in on the third floor of Hepburn is not as big as the storage closet in The Campus office."

In any case, we keep all kinds of weird artifacts in there, pre-Depression manual typewriters missing half their keys, heat lamps with 200 watt bulbs the size of ostrich eggs, a badly abused pair of skis belonging to a beleaguered former Editor-in-Chief, and boxes containing assorted office supplies like blocks of wax, razor blades, grease pencils, rubber bands, and envelopes. There are more than enough envelopes in the closet to send letters to every man, woman, child and panda bear in China, but not a single sheet of letterhead. I'm sure there is an excellent reason for this. But nobody around here happens to know it.

Anyway, as I was looking around this palatial closet, I happened upon The Campus archives. Years and years worth of fishwrap journalism.

Dec. 8, 1966. Headline: "File Papers Are Found In Creek." Seems worth a read: "The contents of approximately three of the thirteen confidential file drawers stolen from Old Chapel last month were fished from Otter Creek last Wednesday and Thursday by campus police."

The contents of the file drawers, which weighed about fifty pounds each, were obviously very sensitive. They held items like, "students records, including grades, ... correspondance between faculty, parents, medical sources and the administration, ... and records of all disciplinary actions taken by the College."

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien subsequently said his efforts to track down the thieves were, "not vindictive. These people are either malicious or pathological, and dangerous either to the community or themselves." Sometimes I wonder if current administrators think similarly of Campus reporters.

Another intriguing story, dated Nov. 3, 1966, has the rather catchy headline, "Midd Battles Indians To Draw in 2-Day Skirmish." The article is somewhat tongue-in-cheek, particularly since it was placed on the front page of The Campus, along with a column entitled, "Vietnam This Week," which was a regular feature of the paper at the time.

The story describes the "Battle of Hanover," between the Honor Guard of Middlebury's ROTC department and the Mountain and Winter Warfare unit of Dartmouth College's ROTC Brigade. The training exercise used weapons like "blanks, artillery simulators, smoke grenades, (and) 'star clusters,' a Fourth of July type firework which is used as a signal device."

Dartmouth's troops, however, seem to have had a clear strategic and technological advantage over Middlebury's. "An airplane piloted by an officer from the nearby air base, buzzed Middlebury's troops, dropping sacks of flour near their positions and generally making fighting difficult with reports on the force displacement." Would this sort of conduct call for NCAA sanctions against Dartmouth, possibly prohibiting participation in post-season games or battles?

It would seem that 1966 was a good year for news. Or at least a good year for the people who wrote the news, as opposed to the people who made it. Another such item, dated November 10 of that year, was headlined "TC Piano Ablaze; Cops, IFC Burn." It seems that the brothers of the now dormant Theta Chi fraternity, who lived on Route 7, "systematically destroyed and burned the house piano."

"One of the brothers described the motives for this destruction as a, 'release of aggression. There are many ways of releasing one's aggressions, ... one can violate girls, or one can destroy pianos. In some ways, destroying pianos is better.' " Indeed.

For those interested in the tactics of interior demolition, I thought it would be advantageous to quote at length the state of the art methods employed in the laying waste of the piano. "After being dragged into the parking lot, it was attacked with various blunt instruments. It was then struck with a battering ram — a stout log borne by eleven stalwart young men. A council was held and various plans were discussed for the final touch. It was suggested that the piano be dropped from the roof, but it was finally decided that it should burn, baby, burn." Ah, the Sixties.

Clearly, the gentlemen in question were professionals, whose innovative thinking more than made up for what they lacked in materiel, such as napalm or plastic explosives. Perhaps they should have teamed up with the Middlebury ROTC unit which invaded Dartmouth.

Like every age, the Sixties had a number of fads which have long since disappeared from the American scene. The late Seventies and early Eighties have seen the rise of such intellectual activities as windsurfing, Pac-man, and wearing Sony Walkmans on crowded city streets. The Sixties were the age of phenomena like hula-hoops, mini skirts, public acid eating, Woodstock, Altamont, and motorcycles.

A story concerning the sudden leap in the motorcycle population of Middlebury in the mid-Sixties, and the reasons for this growth, appeared in the May 5, 1966 Campus, under the headline, "Bikes Offer Way Of Life." Apparently, there were nearly 20 registered motorcycles at the College, though some observers contended there were also about that many unregistered bikes.

One member of Sigma Epsilon, which had eight motorcycles, in describing a friend who had recently bought one of the machines, said, "He hasn't opened a book since he got it." This is as good an excuse for procrastinating as I have ever heard.

At Theta Chi, which also housed a number of motorcycles, (as well as a piano, which was doomed to be annihilated some seven months later by several brothers who ran amok) two students talked about the hold their machines had on them. One said, "there are actually very few ways left for a college kid to prove his masculinity. Motorcycles are one of the remaining ways." Has scoring 100,000 in Pac-man replaced the roar of a chopped Harley-Davidson as a symbol of virility? Probably not.

Another rider said, rather more graphically, "Listen, you get on the bike and it's like revving up your glands...It's simply a penis substitute." Sure, why not? A society that would shortly elect Richard Nixon to two terms in the White House could probably use all the substitutes it could get.

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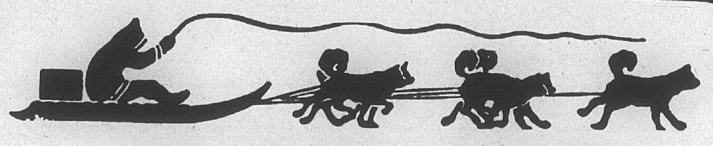

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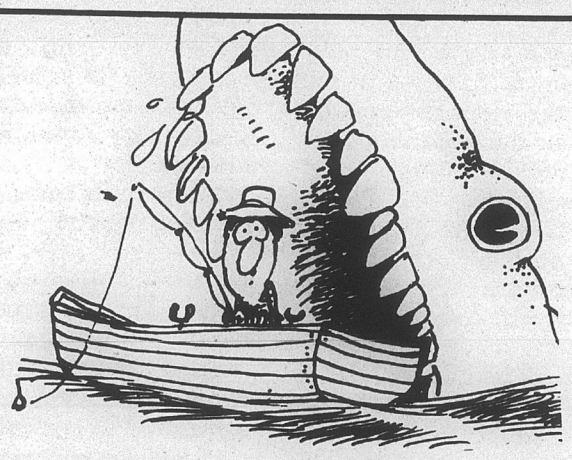

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8-10 South Street
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Laying down the law

Chase informs law school hopefuls

By Jan Muller

The seven students who attended the Pre-Law Club discussion Thursday, October 21 were given good insight into the realities of being a lawyer by visiting lecturer Jonathan B. Chase, formerly of the University of Colorado and presently Dean of the Vermont Law School.

Although the discussion was planned to involve two cases, the 90 minute session focused mostly on The Alaska Dividend Distribution Case. The case questioned the legitimacy of the state paying dividends to its residents for settling there. Those who had lived in Alaska longer received larger dividends than newcomers. Professor Chase won the case against this policy in the U.S. Supreme Court on the grounds that it unfairly discriminated against newcomers who wished to settle there.

The details of the case are not nearly as important as the work involved in presenting the case. Professor Chase spoke uninterrupted for 40 minutes about the intricacies of constitutional law. He illustrated the complications, frustrations, and the meticulous research involved in working on the case.

The seminar became most interesting when Middlebury Professor Murray Dry, who was hosting Professor Chase, interrupted to say, ". . . Professor Chase and I have one thing in common, we both like to talk. But there's no way I'm going to let him take over my class." Professor Dry then began to elucidate the reasoning Chase had been using by outlining precendents on the board.

For the remaining hour, the two men debated, reasoned, and resolved the complex logical questions of the case. Dry spoke mostly of theories of litigation and Chase provided the legal actualities. What the students witnessed was a very realistic enactment of the preparatory stages necessary to present such a case.

Professor Chase concluded the conference by addressing questions students had on applying to Law schools. He spoke with a great deal of enthusiasm and conviction about the study of law and his career.

Bagels, bread and Bumblebee

Welcome additions to meals

By Maureen Heacock

There have recently been a number of changes in the food served at the College. The changes are largely the result of an eight member Food Committee which is working with Gary Starr, Director of Food Services, to try to improve the quality of the food served in the dining halls.

Lisa Partridge '84, chairman of the committee, said "One of our main functions is to provide feedback to Starr about students' wants and needs." She said the committee feels that it has "definitely made some positive headway" toward improving the quality of the food and the menus.

Some goals that it has already attained include tuna fish as a daily staple in the salad bar; fresh fruit daily; a bread bar every Wednesday; bagels and english muffins at many breakfasts, and moving a second toaster to a more accessible location.

Despite these accomplishments, the Food Committee still has several other plans and ideas it is trying to implement. "We're hashing over the entire menu, and all of the food's preparation," said Partridge. The committee wants to upgrade the quality of several of the foods, such as the meats, juices, coffee, and mayonnaise; there is also talk of extending meal hours. The committee is planning to post its responses to comments made in the books on a bulletin board in the dining halls. "That way, people know that we see their comments, and that we take them seriously," said Partridge.

After working with Starr on these matters, Partridge has gained an insight into some of the major problems with the food service here. "He (Starr) is concerned about the food, too, but he needs serious, constructive feedback from the student body," she explained. "He has made it clear that money is not a problem. He'll spend if we tell him to." However, said Partridge, Starr must be convinced that he is spending money on things that students really want.

Partridge said that she has now realized that "a lot of the food is of very good quality. The biggest problem is in the preparation and serving of it." She sees a definite problem in the lack of communication between Starr and the people who prepare the food. The committee is also trying to close the gap.

When asked about student response to the changes that have already been made, Partridge said that people have been noticing the changes, and, on the whole, are reacting favorably. "As one of the comments read, 'The improvements have been small, but real,' " she said. Partridge asked that students take the comment sheets seriously. "It's the only way that we'll know, and Gary Starr will know, what we all want."

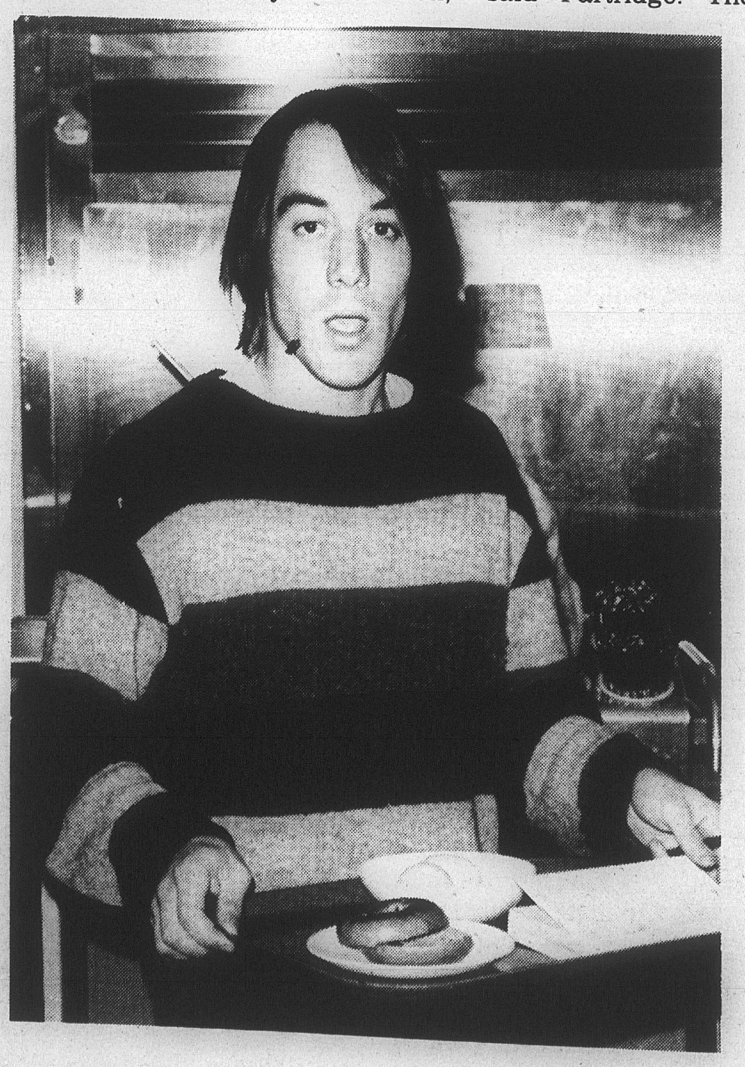


Photo by Nadia Kerwai

This breakfast is an eye-opener.

outlook

Election '82

Vermont's next US Senator

By Charles Ragen

DEMOCRATIC candidate for United States Senator Jim Guest came to the College recently and spared a few minutes of his schedule to talk to The Campus.

Guest has earned the reputation of being a tireless campaigner. He says he is putting "in a regular 16-hour day" in his effort to unseat popular Republican incumbent, Robert Stafford.

Guest is the former Vermont State Commissioner of Insurance and Banking, and a former Secretary of State. He is currently the president of Consumer's Union, the publisher of Consumer Reports. He cheerfully predicts a win in November.

Guest has made his two main priorities during the campaign the issues about which he felt Vermonters were most concerned: the dismal shape of the economy, and the nuclear arms freeze. Guest is also stressing tax reform, environmental protection, and the solvency of the Social Security system. Guest has criticized Stafford, charging that he is ducking the issue on each of these topics and failing to put forth concrete proposals.

Guest hit hard at Reaganomics, saying that it had clearly failed because of impossible budget demands, and he noted that Stafford has fully supported Reagan's economic program. Guest says his goal is to "reduce deficits in a fair and balanced way," thus achieving lower interest rates and stimulating investments. To do this, Guest is calling for "prudent cuts in military spending," eliminating the "unfair and unrealistic" third-year tax cut, closing some of the biggest tax loopholes, and eliminating "wasteful pork-barrel projects such as the Clinch River reactor in Tennessee, which will cost $8 billion and produce plutonium."

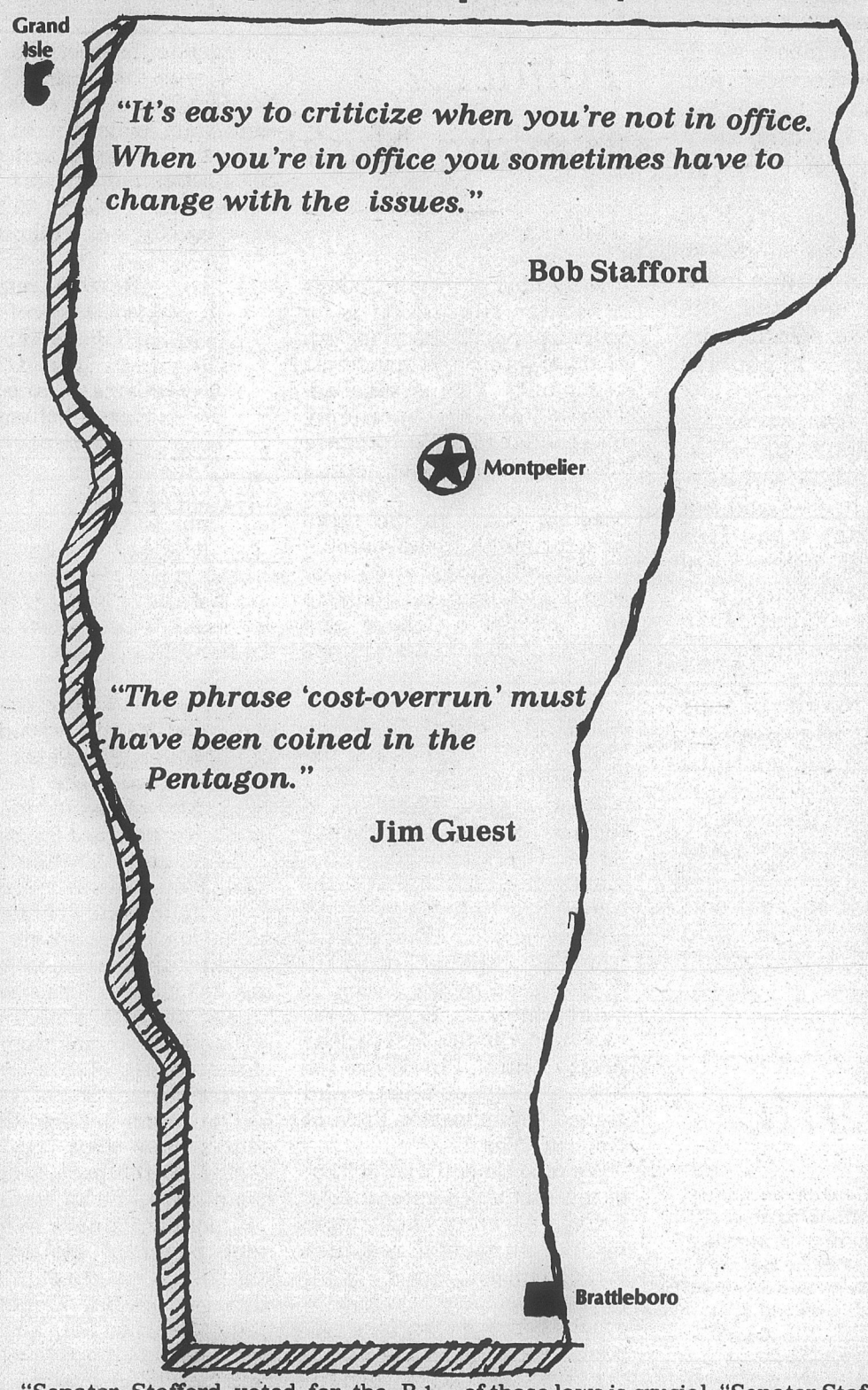
Guest says the "phrase 'cost-overrun' must have been coined in the Pentagon." He favors cutting inefficiency in military contracts as well as rolling back much of "the massive increase in defense spending." Guest said military budget cutbacks could be achieved largely through nuclear disarmament.

Guest said that unemployment can be reduced by letting "private enterprise do the main job," once interest rates are lowered and a stable, environment for investment is created. However, Guest does not favor massive public works projects that would temporarily employ several million people. Instead he suggested "programs to retrain workers for permanent jobs" in new, high technology industries.

Guest also emphasized "the ultimate threat of nuclear war," and said that he saw many Vermonters deeply concerned about the arms race. He promised to be "very active on this issue, to speak out forcefully and take the lead for arms control." Guest said he was "tired of the long, drawn-out and unproductive haggling" that has marked past negotiations. He feels that "a freeze will break through" the old negotiation process and will provide the needed new impetus for real arms reductions which, he suggested, could follow quickly and mutually.

GUEST LABELED President Reagan's current policy of building up nuclear armaments before negotiating as "dangerous and absurd." Guest claimed that the current situation is one of "essential equivalence" and said he suppported an immediate bilateral freeze on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, as long as it is verifiable to the satisfaction of the United States. He points out that "Senator Stafford voted for the B-1 bomber, the MX missile and the neutron bomb."

When asked about environmentalist loyalty to Senator Stafford, the chairman of the Senate Environmental Committee, Guest carefully described their differences on the issue. He said the key to environmental quality lies in "more than just good laws" and that vigilant enforcement of those laws is crucial. "Senator Stafford voted for cuts in the EPA's enforcement budget" Guest pointed out. He added that "my energy priorities are the opposite of his" citing the fact that "Senator Stafford voted for funds for nuclear plant development" while Guest is against nuclear power – favoring conservation and the development of solar, wood and other power alternatives.


Grand Isle
"It's easy to criticize when you're not in office. When you're in office you sometimes have to change with the issues."
Bob Stafford
Montpelier
"The phrase 'cost-overrun' must have been coined in the Pentagon."
Jim Guest
Brattleboro

By Peter B. Elwell

ROBERT STAFFORD, VERmont's senior United States Senator, is running this fall for re-election to the seat he has occupied since 1971. He faces stiff competition from Democrat James Guest, but is confident that his record on educational and environmental issues will spur Vermonters to return him to Washington.

Stafford, a Republican, is Chairman of the Senate's Environment and Public Works Committee. Through his work on this committee, Stafford has affected the review of the Clean Air Act. Stafford has sought to make the act, and his role as a protector of our natural resources, the major issue of the current campaign.

According to the Bob Stafford Volunteers, which is working for his re-election, Stafford "has led the campaign to retain protective provisions of the act, and to include an amendment to attack the acid rain problem." Stafford's committee has passed an extension of the Clean Air Act, after nearly two years of work on the bill; but similar House legislation appears to be dying in committee.

The Volunteers assert that, in addition to the Clean Air Act, Stafford's general stance on environmental issues will be an asset for him during the campaign. He has been endorsed by the Audubon Society, Environmental Action, Friends of the Earth, the League of Conservation Voters, and the Sierra Club.

Stafford has proudly referred to his work on the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and a "Superfund" for cleaning up "hazardous waste sites such as Love Canal."

The other issue which Stafford has emphasized throughout his campaign is education. In the First Budget Resolution for 1983, "a Stafford amendment adding $300 million (for Guaranteed Student Loans) was accepted by the Senate, and by Congress," according to the Volunteers. Furthermore, his campaign literature states that Stafford has "worked, successfully, to reject the deep cuts in education spending suggested by the Reagan Administration."

Stafford is the Chairman of the Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee of the Senate's Labor and Human Resources Committee. In this capacity, he has supported "Federal (education) assistance to poor children," redistribution of funds for education block grants, and the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, according to the Volunteers.

STAFFORD SPOKE recently to a class conducted by Eric Davis, Assistant Professor of Political Science. He stressed his role in Guaranteed Student Loan Legislation, and noted that if he is defeated in November, a conservative southern Republican will assume his education sub-committee chairmanship. "If Stafford isn't there next year," he said, "you can say goodbye to student loans."

Stafford has been criticized by Guest and others for being "inconsistent" regarding American military policies. He recently cosponsored legislation calling for a nuclear weapons freeze, but has previously supported building the B-1 bomber. When presented with this apparent contradiction by one of Davis' students, Stafford defended his voting record. "It's easy to criticize when you're not in office," he said, "when you're in office you sometimes have to change with the issues."

Stafford is a Middlebury graduate, class of 1935, and has represented Vermont's citizens in various elected positions since 1954. Prior to being a Senator, Stafford was Vermont's lone U.S. Representative for 10 1/2 years. Before that, he was State Attorney General, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor for two years each.

editorial

The tortoise always wins

"The improvements have been small, but real." This comment by a Middlebury student about recent changes in Proctor food (see "Bagels, bread, and Bumblebee" on page 4) perceptively describes the way meaningful change must come about — not through headlong leaps, but through a series of limited steps. Individually, each gain may seem insignificant; together, such changes become broad and have great impact. Immediate, all-encompassing action is inherently superficial, and its effect tends to dwindle as quickly as it was initiated.

At the beginning of this year, Student Forum representative Lisa Partridge decided that the profuse complaints about the Middlebury menu should be turned into constructive action. "We were dealing with the issue of checking I.D.'s," she says, "and it came to me that improving the quality of food was of greater importance." Partridge is chairing the "Food Committee" which meets weekly with Gary Starr, Director of Food Services, and Margaret Randell, College Dietician.

Students now have direct input regarding what foods will be served and how these foods will be prepared. "Tasting sessions" have become a regular part of the Food Committee's meetings – for instance, next week its members will sample various brands of coffee, orange juice, and cold cuts. Because of the committee, the vegetables in all dining halls will be steamed instead of boiled, and sauces and recipes in general will be improved.

Students' impact is being felt in other areas, as well. According to Partridge, students have expressed high demand for a "basic lunch;" beginning next week Cook will serve hamburgers and hot dogs six days per week as the midday meal. This will continue on an experimental basis until Thanksgiving Break. Comment boxes, which provide more privacy than books, will soon appear in all dining halls. Partridge says, "It's great to see the progress we're making."

Gary Starr has been receptive to the recommendations of Food Committee members. However, we can assume that his positive attitude will continue only if students voice favorable response to his efforts. The eight members of the committee rely on the comments of others; the committee is prepared to take any suggestion seriously.

We must all continue to offer such suggestions, speaking our discontent with reason and remembering that progress occurs one measured step at a time.

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments on important campus, local, national, and international issues. All letters must be limited to 200 words and submitted by Monday at 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all reasonable material, but we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, legal, technical, or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews, and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective; at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

Politicize Meeting Night

To the Editor:

November 11 is All College Meeting Night. It is a valuable opportunity for exchange within the academic community. Let us take advantage of this opportunity for exchange. We propose that in addition to its normal functions, All College Meeting Night should serve as a forum for the discussion of current political and social issues and their relationship to Middlebury College and the individual disciplines within.

This years All College Meeting Night falls on November 11, the day of the Second Annual Nationwide Veterans Day Convocation on the theme of Nuclear Arms. The Middlebury Convocation – one of several hundred scheduled in all 50 states – is part of a nationwide educational program cosponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists, Lawyers' Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War.

We recommend that in light of this fact this semester's All College Meeting Night topic be: "Departmental response to the Nuclear Arms Race." Each of us should ask, how do scholars in our discipline respond to this issue? For example, the Geography department could discuss nuclear crisis relocation; the Theatre department might explore the effects of the nuclear arms race on the atre, dance and film; and the History department could trace the development of the Cold War. These are only a few suggetions; create your own departmental agenda for discussion.

We urge the student body, Student Forum and all faculty and staff members to consider this proposal and work to implement it for the November 11 All College Meeting Night and all others.

David Rosenberg
Associate Professor
of Political Science
Rick Glaser
November 11 Committee
Steve Wishengrad
Political Forum

Voicing a new perspective

To the Editor:

I want to add my voice to the volatile correspondence on the recent Palestinian massacres and the possible complicity of Israeli military and governmental figures.

Assuming units of the Christian Phalangists murdered many hundreds of Palestinians (no one seems particularly interested in bringing to justice these actual killers, there are no impassioned UN resolutions by "peace-loving" Libya or the "peace-loving" Soviet Union, no outraged letters to the editor), how does one then decide on the parameters of complicity?

Hopefully, Israel's independent panel of inquiry will establish "what they (Sharon? Begin? generals?) knew and when they knew it." But this smoking-pistol concern barely goes to the heart of the matter. Many Jews still indict the populace of Nazi Germany for not speaking up, for either helping to create or giving assent to what eventually became the destruction of European Jewry, for creating a climate of compliance in which Jewish neighbors disappeared every day and relatively few non-Jews wanted to know badly enough where they had disappeared to.

It behooves each of us to ask how, in these angry times, we may be helping to perpetuate a climate of hate, a climate in which human slaughter, civilian slaughter becomes a commonplace. In this light it's interesting to note that Israel is the only country presently undergoing an agonizing and public soul-searching.

Another question. How far do our sympathies extend? Some three hundred Guatemalans were murdered this past July, in El Salvador, civilians are wiped out at regualr intervals, Argentina is known for its "disappeared" persons, and the Syrian government methodically murdered fifteen thousand of its own citizens less than a year ago and it barely made the papers! Who cries out for these victims, how do we see ourselves in relation to them?

It's too much, you may reply and quite rightly, no one of us can respond to so much slaughter. But someone has to. Slaughter in Argentina doesn't lessen the impact of slaughter in the Shatila camp, but our anguished feelings for the Palestinians doesn't relieve us of having some meaningful relation to other events that we are at least conscious of. The planet has become too small. Israeli victims in the Galilee, victims in Bolivia, in Chile, in South Africa, the victims of Khomeni, Marcos, the USSR, the list is endless! But I'd like to focus on one victim for a moment.

Five years ago, records Yossi Klein in the October 19th Village Voice, in the Israeli town of Nahariya, a woman named Smadan lost her husband and two children when the PLO came to call.

opinion

Reaganomics up for midterm review

Election '82

By Ethan Naftalin

AS THE CONGRESSIONAL elections draw near, the state of the economy has become the key issue in the minds of American voters. In the past few weeks, President Reagan and Democratic leaders have been spending an increasing amount of time pointing fingers at each other for the current economic recession.

Democrats have charged that President Reagan and Reaganomics have stagnated the economy and placed millions more American workers on the unemployment roles. They have also accused the President of being insensitive to the needs of the poor and the unemployed. President Reagan has countered that years of mismanaged government and high spending by a Democratically-controlled Congress have led the economy to where it is now, and that only "staying the course" of Reaganomics will return America to economic prosperity.

For better or for worse, the economy is in a much different condition today than it was when Ronald Reagan assumed the Presidency. Some economic conditions have improved, others have worsened. Not all of the improvements are attributable to Reaganomics nor can all of the declines be blamed on the President.

During the 1980 Presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan called inflation "the single most important economic problem in America." Inflation has been reduced from around 13 percent in 1980 to about 5 percent today. Part of this decline can be attributed to the recession while it is also a result of reduced Government spending brought upon by Reagan Administration budget proposals. Lower inflation is good for all Americans, save farmers, particularly those citizens who live on a fixed income, like Social Security recipients, retirees, and persons receiving unemployment compensation.

When President Reagan took office, interest rates hovered around 21 percent. Today, they've been reduced to around 12 percent and are still heading downward. This is mainly because the Reagan Administration put pressure on the Federal Reserve to ease its tight-money policy and to lower the discount rates. These actions gave the major banks enough confidence to lower their prime lending rates and the downward spiral began. The immediate effect was seen on Wall Street, with the stock market booming and the Dow Jones Industrial Average breaking the "magic" 1000 point figure. The not-so-immediate effect of lower interest rates will probably be the revival of the slumping housing and automobile industries, putting more Americans back to work in those fields.

Projections for the 1983 Federal deficit are staggering. Some estimates predict a deficit as high as $175 billion. Why does the deficit look so deplorable? High inflation is favorable to government coffers because of what's called "Bracket Creep." Bracket Creep is when a worker's wages rise with inflation and he is pushed into a higher tax bracket as a resut. This is great for the IRS but not for the average worker. Because inflation is down and Presient Reagan took steps to eliminate Bracket Creep last year, the government isn't taking in as much money as it did when high inflation was the norm. Meanwhile, high unemployment cuts down on the money the government takes in because people on unemployment compensation don't pay taxes.

Reaganomics has caused significant reductions in the growth of Federal spending; however, two "sacred cows" of government spending, Social Security and military expenditures, have so far remained untouched. President Reagan remains committed to insuring that Social Security recipients receive the full amount due to them on their benefits. This system is going to become increasingly costly as the population of the United States becomes older and more people retire.

The President also remains committed to the rebuilding of our nation's defenses. A great deal of the well-publicized defense spending increase last year went toward increasing the pay of enlisted soldiers who, heretofore, had barely been receiving enough pay to stay above the poverty level. Staying true to these two major commitments and the 25 percent income tax cut are noble stands indeed, but as the deficits loom ever larger as the years go on, President Reagan will be forced to reevaluate his commitments to one or more of them.

Unemployment has risen significantly since Reaganomics has gone into effect. As of last week, over 11 millions were out of work. Both Democrats and Republicans have spent much of their energies accusing each other of responsibility for unemployment.

One of the most intriguing points about unemployment today is the

By Rick Glaser

WITH THE MIDTERM elections only several days away it is necessary that we take one final look at the first two years of the Reagan regime. It is very important to understand what Reagan's peculiar brand of economics has done to the United States.

The present Administration came into office with the grandiose plans of increasing defense spending, balancing the budget by Fiscal Year 1984, and cutting taxes. To this end Reagan proposed an Economic Recovery Program which incorporated these ideas. He was only successful in the first of these goals.

Defense spending for the FY82 budget totaled $214.1 billion, an increase of $18.4 billion (9.4 percent) over President Carter's proposal for 1982. In the current (FY83) Republican sponsored budget defense spending rocketed to $253.57 billion, fully $39.4 billion (18.4 per cent) higher than FY82. There can be no question that Reagan accomplished this ideological objective.

The effort to balance the budget, however, has been far harder than Reagan had hoped. To counterbalance the substantial military buildup, he had to vastly reduce and eliminate many valuable social programs. It is interesting to note some of the emasculated programs (FY82 Budget Cuts):

Food Stamps — $1.65 billion One million recipients lost their benefits and another million are receiving reduced benefits. The ceiling on the amount a family of four can earn and still qualify was lowered 22 percent to $10,985.

Medicare — $1.0 billion The percent of medical expenses incurred by the elderly and paid by Medicare will drop from its current 44 percent because of program cuts.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits — $1.6 billion This program provides temporary income for families of unemployed workers. The cut represents an 8-10 percent reduction of the level projected by the Carter Administration.

Student Aid Programs — $2-16 million Programs affected include the supplemental education opportunity grants for needy students.

Pell Grants — $-325 million The FY82 budget reduced the maximum available grant from $1,600 to $1,000 and will only have money available to serve $1.8 million students — a decrease of approximately 1 million students since 1981.

Child Nutrition — $1.4 billion School lunch programs have been cut. Between 1-2,000 schools have been eliminated, leaving about 3 million poor children without school lunches. The Reagan Administration was also considering listing ketchup as a vegetable.

If this budget cutting had miraculously led to the elimination of the Federal deficit then in all likelihood Reagan would be viewed as an economic savior. However, the budget remains grossly imbalanced.

Preaching the freeze

By John Cahill

I FEEL COMPELLED to respond to some of the statements and opinions expressed in Ed Hurley's column "Catholics and the Bomb" (October 22). While it is true that Catholics are caught in a dilemma between religious beliefs on the immorality of violence and war, and our government's adherence to a nuclear deterrence to "keep the peace," the conflict within the Church is not as clear-cut as Hurley would lead one to believe.

NUCLEAR: REBUTTAL

Although some American bishops have advocated unilateral disarmament, they are a small minority. The majority of those bishops taking a stand on the issue have advocated a bilateral freeze, then gradual steps to bilateral and multilateral disarmament.

Hurley resorted to tactics reminiscent of 1950's-style red-baiting in quoting the conservative Father Enrique T. Rueda as saying that Pax Christi, an American Catholic organization working for world disarmament and social justice, was "a radical leftist Catholic organization." This description implies an involvement in "the world communist conspiracy" right-wing ideologues so frequently decry.

Pax Christi, which means "Christ's Peace," is only as "radical" and "leftist" as was Jesus Christ himself. Christ, who advocated sweeping social change, encouraging a non-violent revolution of society and a transfer of wealth and power from the rich minority to the poor majority, would be at the forefront of the

Continued on page 9

Abortion is a right right

By Johanna Glover

IN THE MOST RECENT College Republicans' Newsletter, Tenley Adams writes:

I feel it is necessary that women be shown that they can neither abuse their bodies nor commit outright acts of murder, merely because they are too irresponsible or careless to take precautions against pregnancy. Why should we condone 'criminal' actions and encourage promiscuity by implementing a law that would allow women to commit such 'offenses' openly and unreservedly? Have moral convictions and a sense of personal responsibility completely vanished? I can only answer — I hope to God not.

ABORTION: REBUTTAL

The strength of Adams' convictions — and their (emotional) violence — are indeed breathtaking. Her views, however, deserve refutation.

Adams says that,

> divisions within society arise not only out of different evaluations as to when life actually commences, but also out of inevitable, irreconciliable notions of morality and ethical.

On this Adams and I are almost in agreement, for the divisions on notions of morality and ethical behavior are deep indeed. But these divisions are neither inevitable, although they are rooted in American history, nor irreconciliable. For as she herself says, "that decision must, and will be, made." In which case, the notions will necessarily be reconciled.

Adams opposes abortion on the basis of dogmatic Christian ideals (which were consciously excluded from the Constitution):

> All agree murder is wrong; all agree that every person deserves to be protected by law; all agree on the sanctity of life. All then, must recognize the immorality of abortion.

While I have no argument that murder is wrong, I adamantly disagree with Adams' definitions of the two other ideals. Contrary to what Adams believes, a fetus is not an "identifiable individual." A fetus, which is wholly dependent on the mother, does not have an established identity. Life can only be defined as being among the living. The fetus is in a completely different world within the womb of the mother. It is the mother who is responsible and cares for it, until it is born and becomes bodily independent of her.

Thus, because the fetus is not yet a person, it does not "deserve to be protected by law." The National Right to Life Committee's proposed amendment, which would "define the unborn as legal persons subject to the Constitution's protection," is absurd. Until it is born, the fetus is protected by no one but its mother.

Adams never discusses the third rationale, the sanctity of life, using it merely to illustrate her dogmatic stand. As a personal ideology, the rationale is innocuous; however, in practical application to abortion, it is nonsensical. Abortion does not violate the sanctity of life because as stated above, the fetus is not a living human being. It is still part of the mother, physically attached to her.

However, as a human principle, the sanctity of life means improving life for people in this world — and not just for oneself, but for all. We should do what we can do to make life best for the living, and concern ourselves with the lives of others, a responsibility which Adams seems to want no part of. Abortion, as a form of self-regulation of the species, cuts down on overpopulation and overcrowding. And more importantly, it spares the lives of unwanted children, who would suffer neglect and abuse. Abortion cannot be seen as anything but compassionate, responsible, and "humane."

Abortion is simply the necessary, albeit not pleasant, next step after contraception. And as any gynecologist will tell you, Miss Adams, no method of contraception is 100 percent foolproof.

Naftalin

nature of the unemployed workers as opposed to those who are working. The vast majority of today's jobless are blue collar workers in heavy industry fields. In contrast, workers with high technical skills are very much in demand as a simple glance in the want-ads would confirm. Heavy industry is dying in America due to foreign competition using cheap foreign labor. This has resulted in massive layoffs in the steel, auto and manufacturing industries. All parties involved in business must share the blame for this; unions, for demanding increasingly unrealistic wages in comparison with foreign wages; management, for in effect mismanaging the industries, especially the automobile industry, where foreign competition gained on domestic technology and productivity for so many years, and government, for regulating our industries to death while allowing foreign products into the United States relatively free of tarriffs or restrictions.

Even our educational system must share some of the responsibility for the nation's unemployment problems. We haven't been preparing our best students for the high-tech jobs that are out there even though the trend toward the high-tech industry has been developing for 10 years.

Democrats have been very critical of Reaganomics ever since the major tax and spending cuts were enacted by Congress last year. As sharp as their criticisms have been, their own alternative to Reaganomics are rather vague. They've criticized cuts in social spending yet they offer no other plan as to how they might cut spending to balance the budget. They've criticized the build-up of our nation's defenses yet it was former President Carter who, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, proposed (and received) the largest single increase in defense spending since the years of the Vietnam War. The Democrats seem to have a full load of attacks on Reaganomics yet so far they've failed to produce a clear alternative as to how they would have handled the economy.

During the campaign, then-candidate Ronald Reagan promised to cut both taxes and government spending, hoping to stimulate the economy and create more jobs. He did keep his promises in this respect, however, the economy has only just begun to come back to its former status and some modifications will have to be made in the Reagan economic plan before Reaganmoics can effectively turn the economy around. Agreed, Reaganomics is bitter medicine, still, polls have shown that most Americans believe that, in the long run, President Reagan's economic policies will be beneficial to the economy. It shall be up to the electorate this fall to decide if America should "stay the course."

Glaser

Reagan himself all throughout 1981 and 1982 was projecting a steadily increasing deficit from approximately $42.5 billion in July, 1981 to $100.5 billion in April, 1982. The Congressional Budget Office (a non-partisan legislative branch group) estimated the gap at over $110 billion. Even more frightening than this is the projected FY83 deficit. It is approximately $150 billion dollars. This is almost the same as the composite budget deficits of the Carter Administration.

A deficit of this magnitude is a manacle on businesses. Real interest rates (i.e. the difference between the inflation rate and the interest rate) are at all time highs. Businesses are unable to start-up or expand because of the high rates. Money just costs too much. There has been a recent drop in the prime rate but this does not indicate that the economy is recovering, but rather that since the economy is in such horrendous shape nobody wants to borrow. The law of supply and demand has thus caused the prime to fall.

The third of the Reagan proposals in the Economic Recovery Program is a substantial tax cut. The proposal called for a 23 percent across-the-board cut in individual income taxes and accelerated depreciation for businesses. It was thought that by putting money in the hands of individuals and corporations it would spur investment and savings.

For the overwhelming majority of taxpayers these highly touted tax rate reductions are simply non-existent. By the time the Reagan bill is fully in effect, workers who were earning $30,000 or less will be paying a greater share of their income than they did in 1980 because of bracket creep (inflation) and Social Security hikes. For taxpayers with incomes between $10-15,000 the tax increase will average 9 percent. For those who earn under $10,000, the increase will be 28 percent.

In contrast to the illusory cuts given to moderate income taxpayers, the Reagan tax bill provides our wealthiest citizens with massive real tax reductions. For taxpayers with incomes above $200,000, the rate cut will provide tax reductions of more than $58,000 over the next three years after fully offsetting bracket creep and social security raises. This is what Budget Director David Stockman had in mind when he called the supposed across-the-board cuts a "Trojan horse to bring down the top rate."

The most significant provision of the tax act is its dramatic reduction in corporate taxes. The Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) will reduce business taxes by $535 billion — more than $.5 trillion — by 1990. Almost 80 percent of this tax break will go to the largest 1700 firms which comprise the top one-tenth of one percent of America's businesses.

Three striking examples of the exploitation of ACRS are Occidental Petroleum, General Electric and Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco). Occidental Petroleum added $25 million to its 1981 earnings through tax leasing (where one company literally sells its tax advantages to another company) of $95 million worth of equipment. G.E. bought so many tax breaks that it not only avoided paying one cent in taxes on its $2.6 billion profit in 1981 but actually received a $100 million refund on its previous year's taxes. Amoco also bought several hundred million dollars worth of tax breaks. It invested so heavily that it had to cut back on its energy investment plans.

In contrast to supply side doctrine, the business tax cut has not spurred investment. A McGraw-Hill survey of 500 companies predicted a drop of 2.3 percent in capital investment in 1982. Of the $345 billion that companies plan to spend in 1982, only $1 billion can be attributed to the Reagan tax cut.

The President has created a tax system which is overwhelmingly favorable to rich individuals and major corporations. His is a government run by the wealthy for the wealthy. Is this the kind of government America needs?

In the final analysis, Reagan has not put America back on the road to recovery but rather has aggravated the problem. Unemployment, for example, now stands at 11,000,000 which is a rate of 10.1 percent, the worst since the Great Depression. Small businesses, the heart of America, are going bankrupt at depression level rates. Productivity, investment, housing starts, and car sales are all way down.

Reagonomics has proven to be a misguided economic policy. It must be discarded as quickly as possible. By voting Democratic on Tuesday Americans can show Reagan our displeasure with his mismanagement of the economy. It is imperative that we send a message telling Reagan that we are worse off today than we were two years ago.

letters to the editor

Perspective

Continued from page 6

Five-year-old Anat and Smadan's husband Dani were taken to the beach, Dani was shot dead and the PLO picked the child up by her heels and dashed her head against the rocks.

Smadan, hiding in a closet with two-year-old Yael, accidentally smothered her own child to death, so terrified was she that the PLO would hear the child crying. I ask Claire Schub if she has followed the advice she offers Ethan Bloomberg, has she worked to insure "that such. . .tragedy will never occur again"? How much is humanly possible? I don't know the answer, for we must each answer to our own conscience, but I know that selective compassion helps undermine our humanity.

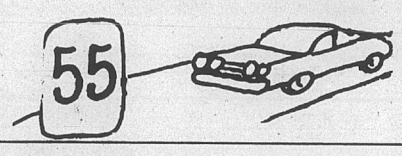
Ms. Schub's letter includes one inference that should not go unchallenged. She writes: "The 'systematic' desruction undertaken by the Israeli military. . .continues as I write this letter and the house-to-house search for Palestinians in West Beirut progresses." The inference is that the Israeli Defence Forces are systematically destroying Palestinian lives and conducting house-to-house searches in mid-October. But it is the Lebanese military who are conducting these searches, who are now terrorizing Palestinians, and helped, according to the New York Times of October 6th, "by French marines and paratroopers, members of the multinational force sent here after the massacre of Palestinian civilians." The Times reported it was "the biggest show of force by the Lebanese Army. . .since it took control after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from West Beirut last month. But perhaps it is important, or gratifying, to make the Israelis responsible for every atrocity.

Ms. Schub is correct, no one has a monopoly on suffering, but no one claims to. It's true the Nazis killed countless Catholics, Gypsies, many many people they considered unworthy or dangerous, but in killing Jews they simply wiped out an entire culture. I have no doubt that Sharon or Begin would not be particularly unhappy to see Palestinian culture wiped out, but fortunately there are too many voices raised in protest. In the '30's and '40's the world was largely silent.

A word on the Holocaust. One victm is too many. You want to appropriate "Holocaust" for the Palestinians? Fine, but help us Jews find a new word, we need a sound that will resonate for us, that will remind us of what the killing of six million meant.

There is no Eastern European culture to speak of any more, it was a vital, marvelous culture and it has vanished. And that is what the term Holocaust speaks to and why we fight to keep it from being drained of its particularness.

Arthur Sainer
Visiting Associate
Professor of Theatre



Undeserved flattery

To the Editor

In the 15 years I have been a member of the Middlebury College faculty, I consider the most significant cultural events to be: (1) the appointment of H.C. Robbins Landon as Christian A. Johnson Professor of Music; and (2) the residence of the Emerson Quartet on the campus. The combination of the two in the current series of Beethoven quartets with Landon's accompanying lectures is something of which any major university would be proud.

In the interviews printed in The Campus of October 22 and aired on WRMC-FM on October 24, Professor Landon expressed some extremely flattering evaluations of the intelligence and knowledgeability of the Middlebury students. From a man who is one of the distinguished musicologists living, and probably the greatest expert on 18th century music who has ever lived, this is certainly high praise. It would be nice if we were to reciprocate his esteem.

The main beneficiaries of the current lecture and concert series are the faculty and staff of the College and the citizens of Middlebury. Only a handful of students are in evidence. But, of course, what could possibly be interesting or relevant in some composer who died more than 150 years ago, even if he did produce one of the greatest testaments of the human spirit in the history of mankind? I am afraid Professor Landon flatters us unduly.

Robert L. Baker
Professor of Russian

Cahill

freeze, bilateral disarmament movement today.

Yet would Christ's teachings on non-violence and social change be termed "radical" and "leftist" along with the connotations of these labels? If Hurley's implication were true, then all the Catholics who follow the teachings of Christ would be radical subversives intent on destroying the American way of life, as he describes the outspoken bishops who are "undermining national security" Why is it that conservative Christians, a term that in itself is a paradox, worship Christ as the son of God, while condemning as ungodly those who advocate the same type of social change that Jesus Christ did 2,000 years ago?

Hurley also distorts the Pope's stance on the nuclear arms race. John Paul II's statement calling for the "immediate reduction" of nuclear arms is explicitly contradictory to President Reagan's "build up now, disarm later" doctrine in START. It is, however, perfectly compatible with the nuclear arms freeze

Bishops drafting the 'Pastoral Letter on War and Peace" due next year will not "support the United States' right to possess nuclear weapons or even the right of self-defense," Hurley predicts. A most important distinction must be made here – the distinction between a nuclear arsenal and true defense. The United States is now in much greater danger of destruction than before 1945 when we first developed the atom bomb. Before the existence of nuclear weapons, which we initiated, we could ward off a conventional attack by conventional means.

Today we are indefensible against a Soviet missile attack from an arsenal of over 10,000 megatons, built to counter the U.S. arsenal. Now we are completely vulnerable to an attack which will kill 140 million people in 30 minutes, and most of the remaining 90 million in the following days and weeks. Some defense.

Hurley also errs greatly in his statement that the nuclear deterrent has "kept the peace for 40 years." Ask the people of Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Guatemala, Poland, Chile, Kampuchea, and Lebanon along with many other countries, if they have experienced "peace" over the past 40 years. They haven't.

These people are the pawns of the U.S.-Soviet chess game, and their countries are the boards. By the end of one of these bloody games, the playing board lies in ruins, thousands or millions of pawns are dead or "missing," and the superpowers move on to another chessboard on which to play their next heinous game.

This is the kind of "peace" that the Catholics truly adherent to Christ's teaching are trying to stop. The truly just peace that Catholics are working for in Latin America, Africa, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East calls for national self-determination, the basic human right to live without oppression, and a sharing of wealth, education, and technology to promote social justice and an abolition of poverty.

The basic issue presented by the nuclear arms race is that of bread versus bombs. The nuclear arms freeze proposal embraced by the Catholic Church and supported by over 80 percent of the American people offers a practical solution to this problem. This is not "leftist" or "radical," but the only sane course of action to take.

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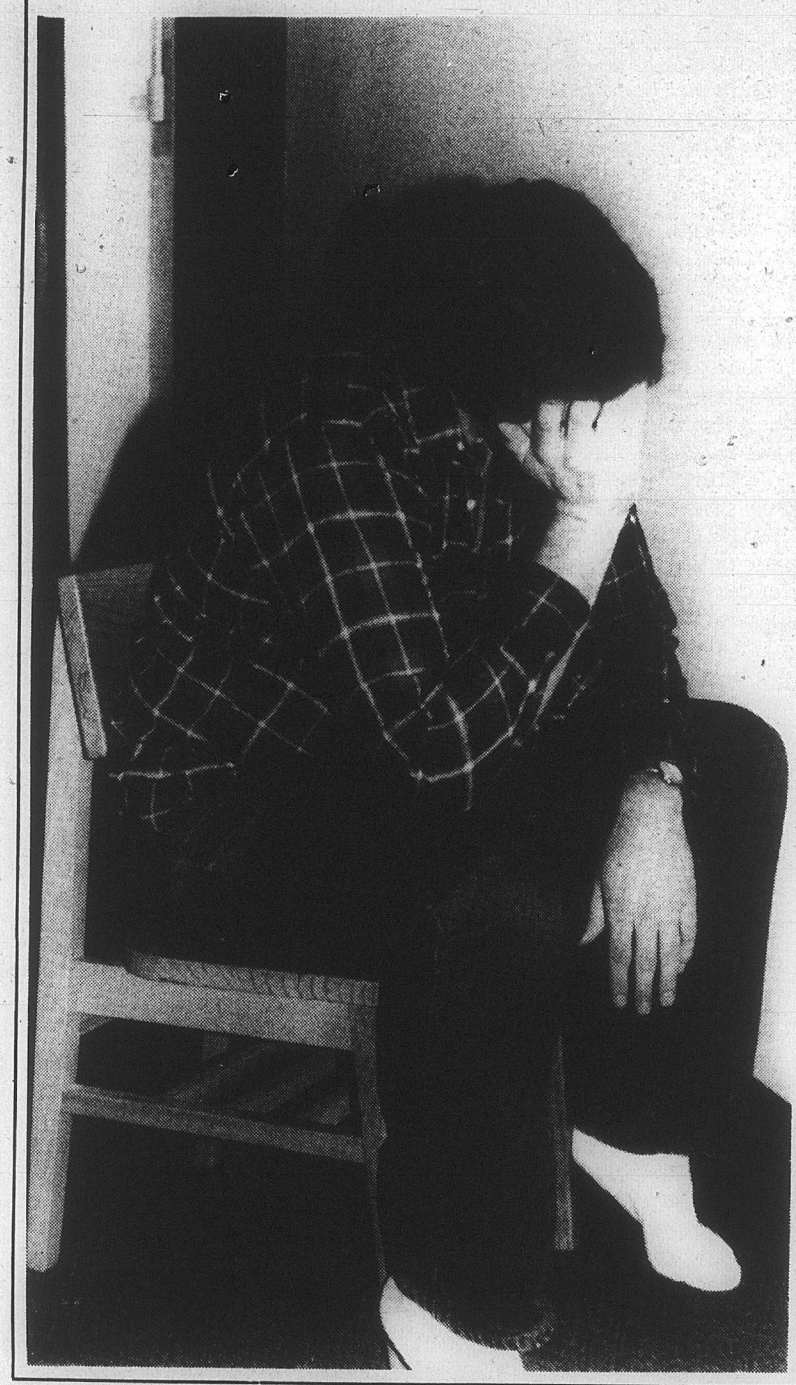

By John Owen

"I just don't feel like doing my work tonight. This work is for my major, but I just can't get motivated. I can't concentrate - my mind wanders so much." Every student feels this way at some point. Dealing with these feelings was the subject of "Unslumping Your Slump," a discussion open to all students conducted by Gary Margolis and Yonna McShane of the College Counseling Services as a part of the "Concerning You" series.

The discussion, which was held in Pearsons lounge on Wednesday evening, October 20, dealt with a problem that has traditionally been referred to as the "sophomore slump," although Margolis expressed that he does not think the term fits. He sees it as "more of an identity change," something that can happen at almost any point in a student's college career.

Accoring to Margolis and McShane the problem arises after the excitement of the freshman year has worn off. Margolis referred to freshmen as "adrenalin junkies," who are busy dealing with what is basically a new world to them. The most important question a freshman asks himself is, "Can I make it here?" Once he has answered this question, new questions arise: "Why am I here?" "Do I want to be here?"

According to Margolis, "When you start asking why, it really affects your motivation...students complain that, 'I just don't feel like I normally feel!' They can become depressed and disinterested and the bad habits reinforce themselves."

McShane and Margolis stressed that this is a normal and even healthy experience, and that the most important thing for students going through a slump of this kind is to "give yourself permission that you don't immediately have to fix it. You can't put a time limit on yourself."

Margolis said, "It is important to experience this type of slump and even though it is painful. It will happen again." McShane added, "After going through it once, the next time you'll know it won't last forever."

Although there are no instant cures for a slump of this nature, "sometimes changing tangible things takes the edge off," said Margolis. He also cited exercise, such as running or swimming, as a way to relieve the physical tension built up by the slump.

Margolis and McShane said they felt it is important for students to deal with the problem now, because it allows them to "practice coping with a set of questions that don't have any immediate answers."

Service with a smile

By Chris Santella

The pursuit of food has always been man's primary motivating force. Men first banded together for the purpose of hunting, and civilization took its first roots with the establishment of agrarian communities. While Middlebury students are not compelled to provide their own sustenance, they are somewhat dependent on the services of the many cafeteria workers.

One such worker is Clarice MacDonald. Anyone who frequents the S.D.U.'s will recognize Mrs.McDonald as a mainstay of the Freeman dining hall. While she is also responsible for the maintenance of the salad bar and other preparatory chores, Mrs. MacDonald is most visible in her position at the head of the food line. She has been slicing, scooping. and serving at Middlebury for twelve years.

In her time at Middlebury, Mrs. MacDonald has seen many students come and go. "Every year the kids seem a little different, but I really haven't seen any great changes since I've been here; only that the haircuts have been gradually growing

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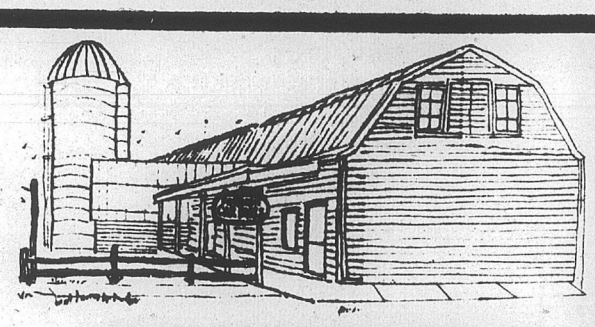

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shorter, and that the students today seem to have a better idea of what they want to do once they leave."

Mrs. McDonald enjoys her work, mostly because of the people who surround her. "We have a great group of workers back in the kitchen, and the students are very polite as well. It's always "please" and "thank you", and they seldom give me any trouble." She has had the opportunity to make many new friends over the years from her positon behind the line. "Every year graduates will drop by and visit if they're in town, and I receive many cards and letters at Christmas and in the summer."

For Mrs. McDonald there is no summer vacation, since she maintains the Freeman unit during Middlebury's summer language program. Her workday begins at 10 in the morning, and ends at 7 in the evening. In her free time, she is fond of reading and knitting, two hobbies undoubtedly nurtured by many long, cold Vermont winters.

Mrs. McDonald is a native Vermonter, and while a greater part of her life was spent in southern Vermont, she now resides in Bridport with her husband, a retired carpenter. She has one daughter and a single granddaughter who also lives in Bridport. When not reading or knitting, Mrs. McDonald enjoys visiting and spending time with her family and friends.

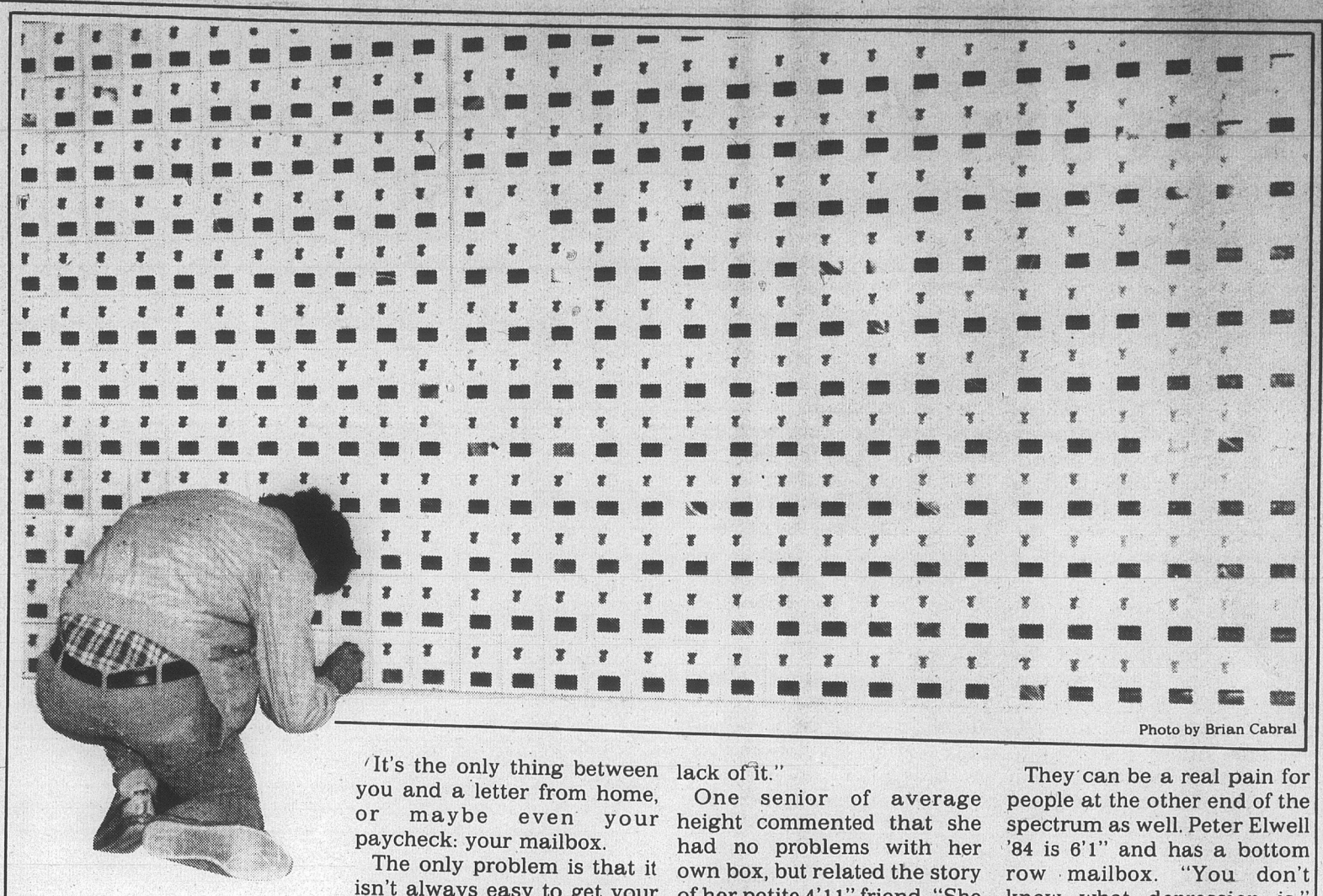


Photo by Brian Cabral

The tall and short of it

By Sam Dickey

'It's the only thing between you and a letter from home, or maybe even your paycheck: your mailbox.

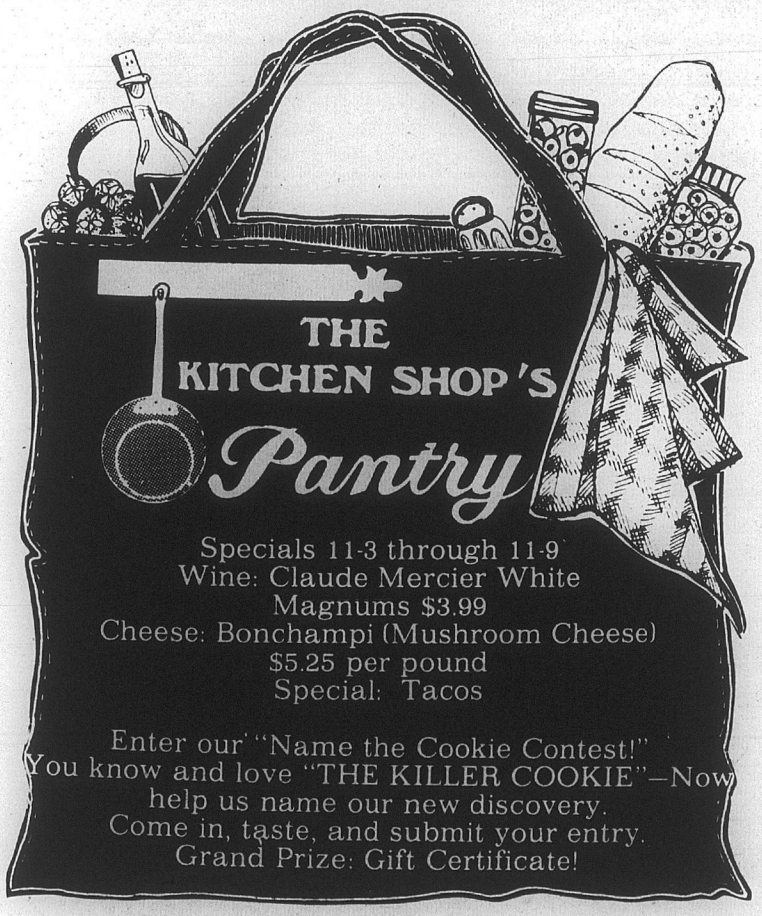
The only problem is that it isn't always easy to get your mail out of the box. Jeff Evans '82 is 5'4" and has a box located on the top row of mailboxes. Evans said, "Sometimes I miss mail, such as UPS package slips which don't stand up but rest on the floor of the box. As a freshman and sophomore, I was embarrassed to jump up to see if I had mail, but now I do it shamelessly and often. I have to claw my arm in, like some sort of simian creature, to reach the back of the box which is not easily accessible to someone of my height — or lack of it."

One senior of average height commented that she had no problems with her own box, but related the story of her petite 4'11" friend, "She has a box in the top row and she can't even see the number of her box, let alone whether or not there is any mail in it. She asks people to look in her box for her mail and get it out for her. It's really good, though, that she can see the humor in her situation."

At just under five feet, Cheryl Hussey '84 doesn't have too much of a problem seeing into her box. Nevertheless, she stands on tiptoe to look into it. Pam Flodman '84 considers the mailboxes to be "a real pain."

They can be a real pain for people at the other end of the spectrum as well. Peter Elwell '84 is 6'1" and has a bottom row mailbox. "You don't know what depression is," Elwell says, "until you kneel down on the slimy mailroom floor only to find that your mailbox is empty — again."

One mailroom worker said that boxes are assigned by computer. Incoming freshmen and transfer students, as well as students returning from off-campus programs, are assigned the boxes of departing students. The student's height is supposedly not considered, although nobody working at the Computer Center is under five feet tall.



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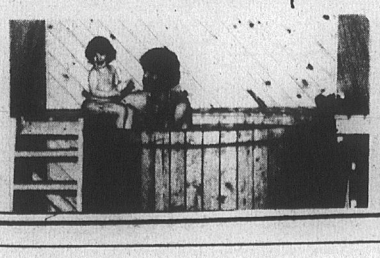

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Thesis it!

By Kit Lombardi

Every year a certain number of seniors bury themselves deep in the library seeing very little sun and many catalogue files, books, and notecards. How many seniors want to do a thesis? More importantly, why do a thesis? The History and Political Science departments differ greatly in their thesis requirements and policies, offering very different answers to these questions.

Professor Travis Jacobs, Chairman of the History Department, believes that the thesis writer learns certain researching and organizational skills that are invaluable after graduation. The History Department requires a Junior and a Senior thesis. The Junior thesis is a seminar paper between twenty-five to thirty pages in length which is intended to prepare the student for the senior thesis.

The Political Science Department does not require a thesis. Department Chairman Professor Murray Dry believes that requiring a thesis would require a redistribution of resources which "speaking for the department, is not desirable. This is a judgement made on what we do and the capacity of our students."

The Political Science Department allows senior work to be completed in three different ways. There are the seminars which may be taken after the start of junior year. This is the option that most seniors choose. A second way of completing the Senior Work requirement is to do some seminar work and Independent Study (PS 500).

The third method is the senior thesis which may develop out of the 500 project.

Jacobs believes that a required thesis raises academic standards. To get honors in the History Department a student must have at least a B average (as in the Political Science Department). "Because everyone is potentially eligible for honors it is an incentive." 35% to 40% of the seniors receive honors. Last year the graduating senior class contained 55 history majors.

Dry believes that requiring a thesis would lower academic standards. "If a thesis is required not as many courses could be offered, we would not be able to serve as many students as we would like to." Last spring at the meeting for thesis writers only ten showed up and presently Dry holds a list of seven potential candidates. Dry comments, "It is an ambitious academic undertaking."

It's all Greek to him

By John Owen

What do Socrates and the cartoon characters Tom and Jerry have in common? Professor Peter Arnott, Chairman of the Drama Department at Tufts University, answered this question and more in his lecture, "Custard Pie in the Sky: A Comic View of Socrates," which he gave Sunday evening, Oct. 17, in Munroe Hall faculty lounge. Arnott gave the lecture in conjunction with his marionette theater's performance of "The Clouds" by Aristophanes, performed the following night, as part of the Fifteen Fridays Lecture Series.

Arnott talked about the way in which he arrived at using marionettes in his production of "The Clouds." He said that after using marionettes for about 34 years, "the original design came out of the blue." The reason using puppets works so well is that it best approximates the conditions in which the classic Greek plays were originally performed.

In the Athens of Aristophanes, plays were performed for as many as 15,000 people at a time. Audiences this large rendered all but the broadest visual effects useless. Arnott explained that in order to compensate for this, "you are told everything you need to know." In modern plays these small details and facial expressions are taken care of by the stage directions. Arnott said he feels that with the marionettes, "you see it in the same perspective in which the Athenians saw the original."

Arnott went on to explain the difference between the Socrates who appears in "The Clouds" and the real Socrates as described by Plato. "If the main character were not labeled, we probably would not have guessed his identity," Arnott said. The Socrates in the play is a liar, a cheat and a Sophist, a philosopher who taught people to "make the worse argument appear to be the better," for money, according to Arnott; the real Socrates, however, was an honorable man.

Why is there such a difference between the two Socrates'? Arnott said that the answer lies in the fact that the audiences in Aristophanes' time did not really know who Socrates was; the average Athenian knew him only as "a fat old man asking silly questions that no one knew the answer to." Arnott explained that "The Clouds" was not really about Socrates but about Sophists in general, even though Socrates himself was not a Sophist. Aristophanes knew that his audiences would readily identify Socrates with that group. "Socrates is a man that people of late centuries can identify with as well," added Arnott.

Arnott also commented on the inconsistencies of character that occur within the play. He said, "The characters change for the joke ... similar to the way Tom (of Tom and Jerry cartoons) gets all his fur back after the bomb goes off."

Writer reads

By John Owen

Anne Beattie, a writer from New York, read from her work on Monday, Oct. 18 in Dana Auditorium. Beattie's first two books, "Falling in Place," a novel, and "Secrets and Surprises," a collection of short stories, were published in 1976. Her latest works are "Chilly Scenes of Winter," which was recently made into a movie, and "Distortions." Her work appears frequently in The New Yorker.

Beattie read two short stories from her newly released collection, "The Burning House," which has recently been reviewed in the New York Times Book Review.

The first story, "Coney Island," follows a conversation between two old friends as they anticipate having lunch with an old girlfriend, who has long since been married. In the second story, "The Burning House," a woman contemplates the people and events that have shaped her life, as she goes through the motions of having dinner with a small gathering of friends.

The stories are more or less static domestic sketches, full of vivid physical images. The characters take shape through their conversations and thoughts; their stories unfold as the sketches progress. Interpersonal anxiety, lost love, and unrealized dreams haunt them as they go about their daily lives.The characters, and the tension that exists among them, seem to be alive.

A resident of New York, Beattie has taught at Harvard University and is presently teaching at the University of Virginia.

continued from page 1

Martin continued, "The panel is open to questions from the floor. Each panelist will have five minutes to make his or her point. Counterpoints will be made by other members of the panel, and all of these will be discussed and questions will be asked by the audience. The panel should prove to be one of the most interesting to the students because freedom is allowed."

Added Martin, "David Stameshkin, who just finished a book on the history of Middlebury College, will also speak on Friday. He should give a good view of the school. For example, up to the late 1960's and early 1970's, Middlebury was only superficially a coed school. Women were 'separate but equal.' This was a result of ideals that were held by the trustees of the school through the 30's and 40's. But monetary considerations forced men and women to coordinate many activities together. This is an example of the historical perspective he can give us about the development of the idea of coordination here at Middlebury."

Martin said, "We have another intriguing panel set for Saturday, November 6: 'Dual Careers and Adjusting to Co-workers.' Well-known couples who both have careers discuss how they manage to fit in a career with the needs of the spouse and the family. The panel consists of such notables as Hodding Carter and Patt Darien, Bill and Judith Moyers, and Gail Potter. This should prove to be another interesting and informative event."

Martin said he feels that, "Although there are many different things going on during the weekend, the panels will be of the most interest."

The weekend will be brought to a close with a convocation on Sunday, Nov. 7. College President Olin Robison will speak, and award an honorary degree to Mary Brackett, a trustee and the first woman Vice Chairman of the Board. Martin said he sees this as critical to the weekend because, "It is fitting to acknowledge her not only for her part in bringing coeducation to Middlebury, but as a trustee as well."

Martin does not feel this weekend will be the end of the Centennial celebration, "We hope it won't end now. The committee is encouraging and promoting coeducation all year. We have several things planned for the near future and we will keep working at it. The first thing that we have planned will actually take place before the formal celebration. We are planning to have an 'Abernathy Series' on November 3, when some Middlebury alumnae from the past years will comment on their experiences here."

Martin concluded, "We want to make this a recognition year. The panels might uncover some problems that will be dealt with next year or the year after. At the same time we also want to celebrate the presence of women on the Middlebury campus, and recognize their crucial role in the development of this school."

Photo by Brian Cabral

Middlebury State Representative Elizabeth Edwards explains an aspect of New Federalism at the October 25 Political Forum slide show and panel discussion "The Effects of Reagan Administration Budget Cuts on Addison County's Poor." Joining Edwards on the panel are Addison County Community Action Director Tom Plumb (left) and Rev. Addison Hall of St. Stevens Church. The program examined the severity of the problem of poverty, the effects of recent budget cuts and the proposed "New Federalism" on the region, and the religious community's response.

arts

Photo by Susanne Duncan

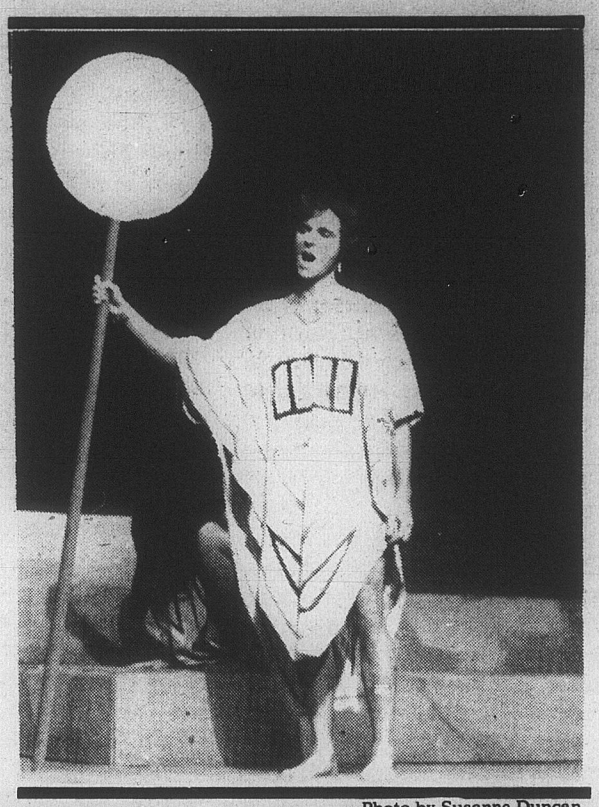


Photo by Susanne Duncan

'The Royal Hunt of the Sun' and "You Can't Take It With You' played to full houses last weekend, for the enjoyment of Parent's Weekend audiences.

See pages 14 and 16.

Photo by Susanne Duncan

Middlebury nine opens season with a success

By Doug Kincade

With only four of last year's strong nine returning for the 1982-83 season, Middlebury's Madrigal Singers performed terrifically in their opening concert last Saturday, in front of their first Parent's Weekend audience. Under the able direction of Betsy Hickok '83, what might have been a building year now looks to be another success.

The entire Soprano I section from Spring's standing ovation concert vanished over the summer, being replaced this fall by returning veterans Mary Hill and Debbie Smith '83, and talented freshman Jeannette Marshall. Former First Soprano Lisa Miller '85 has shifted to Soprano II with freshman Betsy Wissinger and director Hickok. In the Alto section, the third strong newcomer, Sharon Milhous '86, joins Jenifer Campbell and Christina Bailar '85.

For this first outing, the Madrigals appeared not in Elizabethan dress, not in floral shirts or vests, but in what Hickok said "could best be described as black and white. It matches." The performance, however, was colorful and contrasting.

The opening number, Morley's "Sing We and Chant It," was clean and strong, a crisp introduction to the show. A more vocally gymnastic piece, "The Nightingale," followed, and this pattern of alternating the broad-lined and the intricate pieces continued through most of the concert. A beautiful old favorite, "The Silver Swan," was next, featuring the Soprano I section over the Altos and Seconds. Carrying the animal theme one song further, the group sang "El Grillo," a song about a cricket, in Italian.

The next song was especially lovely: "Mon Coeur se Recommende a Vous," by Orlando di Lasso. It was followed festively by "Strike it Up, Tabor," and the flowing, well orchestrated "Though my Carriage," a series of long-drawn soprano and alto passages alternating over builds in the other voices.

The next was my favorite, "Sweet Kate," a perfect song, though not performed as strongly as some of the other pieces at this concert. Two songs with fun titles followed: "April is in my Mistress' Face" and "Take, O Take," which looked like "Jake, O Jake" on the program.

The latter also successfully began a series of more modern madrigals. The Hungarian pieces by Matyas Sieber were two such, "The Handsome Butcher" and "Apple, Apple," the second of which contains an obscure reference to Second Lisa Miller. One Hungarian in the audience was offended that the Madrigals did not sing in the original language, muttering that "They do French, and Italian...," but Hickok plans to keep to the English translations.

Following Sieber irreverently were the P.D.Q. Bach selections These are the least explicable schedulings in the show: his "Please, Kind Sir" and "Loving is as Easy" were sung, but not the notorious "Nellie is a Nice Girl," the only song some audience members were prepared to sing along with. Hickok declined to make a detailed comment.

Regardless, the concert began to end with "Come Sleep," about which Hickok said "Oops" when the song had to be restarted due to "technical difficulties," and which was rich and well done through its difficult low soprano opening and rare alto soli.

The concert closed appropriately with what may have been its strongest number, "Il Est Bel Et Bon" by Passereau. Oops—almost closed; to the applause of the small audience the group responded with an encore, "Men are Great Lovers" or some such well sung nonsense. The only summing critique to make, really, is that though the quicker pieces could have been sung with more power and confidence, the slower songs were seriously breathtaking. It was a wonderful concert.

As a relatively new group at Middlebury, the Madrigal singers' being asked to participate in the Parent's Weekend festivities is a coup; "We have arrived," as one member says. Naturally, because of their low profile relative to established groups like the D-8 and the Mischords, there are plenty of questions the public still might like to ask the Madrigals. I timidly addressed one to the group: "What has being a Madrigal Singer meant for your social life?" One unidentified member mysteriously replied, "What do you think?" Another said similarly, "We're not like the D-8," and a third immediately added, "We're all prettier than Peter Nalen." Lisa Miller, who has had time to grow with the group, responded more generally: "Being a Madrigal has given me inner peace and security, a sense of purpose and, well, of Karma." I guess most of us could only envy that.

In the future, the Madrigals plan to perform a "nearly-Christmas Concert," probably in mid-November, abandoning for a second year their Elizabethan Christmas Dinner. When this reviewer expressed some concern over this development, he was politely asked, "Do you want to organize it?" A spring concert is also being planned, deep in the Johnson rehearsal rooms—"On the same scale as last year's"—and there may be spring tryouts as well.

Reaching new frontiers

Writers come out of the woodwork

By Pam Flodman

They're coming out of their cells. No longer are Middlebury's writers confined to a solitary existence, practicing their art alone, chained to a desk in the new dorms. This year the Frontiers reading group is changing all of that. As group leader Hugh Coyle puts it, "We're trying to get writers out into the public eye, and show that we're actually people."

Frontiers is best known as the college literary magazine, published once a semester. Prior to this year, this was the extent of it. Informal reading sessions were held, but they were secondary.

"The reading sessions were really on the side. I'm trying to take it one step further than that," commented Coyle. "It's really a double dare; to be dared to write, and then get up and actually read your work in front of people."

The group meets every week, for several hours. Anyone is invited to come and read; poets are especially encouraged to come. The mood is informal. Students sit in a circle and share their works and constructive criticism. In this way, the writer gets a chance to hear what he has written, and to get feedback from colleaques.

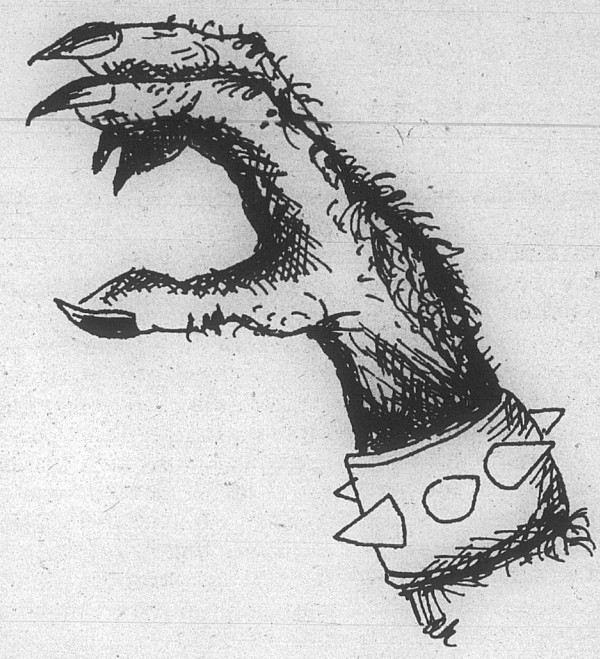
All of this is in preparation for the formal reading. Seven such events are planned for this year, the first being a horror reading, this afternoon at 4:15 P.M. in Munroe Lounge. Billed as"a horror event," the reading will feature works by Maura Donoghue, Linda Barrett, Paul Sharp, and others.

Horror is a very difficult genre to write in because there is a fine line between what will set a person on the edge of his seat, and what he will dismiss as nonsense. "It's almost horrifying in itself," said Coyle of the process of writing horror. It is important to create an atmosphere by the subtle use of words, not only by their meanings but also by their sound.

The atmosphere induces a heightening of the awareness, a mood in which the audience is ready to be scared, and it is this atmosphere that Coyle is aiming for this afternoon. "We are sincere in our intent to scare," he says. To help acclimate the audience to the horrific, Munroe Lounge will be decorated, complete with jack-o-lanterns, black candles, and trick-or-treats.

The magazine Frontiers will also see some changes this year. Editors Maria Padian and Coyle are making an active effort to locate people who might be interested in writing. They are also trying to expand the format, by allowing longer prose. "In the past few years we've had lots of short prose, and poetry. But there was no way for long prose to get published. We've got to change this."

Frontiers, both the magazine and reading group, is an asset to Middlebury's cultural scene. "It gives writers something to think about and go ou;t and do. They don't have to sit in a room and write. There are a lot of writers just dying to get out and read their works. We don't want to just lie dormant in our rooms. We want to pass our creations on," says Coyle. In fact, he sees Frontiers as indispensible to the liberal arts stmosphere of the college. "There aren't many organizations that stimulate creative thought. We're here so that writers don't get squashed. They have the ability to stand on their own - making it easier for everyone to grow."



Laughing at Life's Problems

By Bruce Armstrong

To live life fully and gain the most satisfaction, you have to realize what it is that you most want to do, and then do it. This is the principle idea stressed in Moss Hart and George Kaufman's classic comedy, "You Can't Take it With You," which was superbly performed in Hepburn Zoo under the direction of Jan Otto from Wednesday, October 20 through Saturday, October 23.

The play takes place late in the 1930's in the Sycamore family living room where everyone is encouraged to do whatever they wish, and enjoys the company of each other. Andy Bell, as a slightly senile, good-humored grandfather, sits center stage in an arm chair and observes his family as their lives revolve around him.

The plot begins when the daughter, Alice, played by Tracy Fifer, becomes engaged to Tony Kirby, the son of a rich business executive, played by Tom Fowler. This engagement threatens to disrupt the balance in the two families, as the Kirbys are altogether too proper and the Sycamores appear not to be proper enough.

When Mr. Kirby forbids Tony's marriage to Alice, Grandpa comes to the rescue demanding to know what it is that seems so wrong with his family's lifestyle. Grandpa argues in favor of his way of life saying, "You've got all the money you need. . . you can't take it with you. . . I've had 35 years that no one can take away from me no matter what they do to the world." Grandpa wins Mr. Kirby *to his side by convincing him that Wall Street is not where he really wants to be. All are reconciled, the marriage will take place - a happy ending.

On account of the high quality cast, "You Can't Take it With You" was gripping, gratifying and humorous. The Sycamore family was special because, in the words of Tony, they were "a real family, a family that loved and understood."

Jan Otto described the charm of the play in that it "takes the best or extremes of life and shows it on the stage. . . it lifts you out of whatever mood you're in for a few hours. Afterwards you feel brighter from laughing at others' problems."

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Emerson String Quartet:

Like one instrument

By Timothy Taylor

Prepare for a rave.

The Emerson String Quartet presented its first installment in its cycle of the complete Beethoven String Quartets in Mead Chapel Friday night before a disgracefully sparse crowd. The quartets performed were Beethoven's earliest—the first three of the Op. 18 set.

The performances of all three quartets were extraordinary. This was perhaps the Beethoven quartet concert of a lifetime: exciting, captivating playing that held the listener's attention every moment. In fact, the playing was so unbelievably good that it was almost a distraction.

The most striking quality of the Emerson's performances was their unsurpassed ensemble playing. Even in the most technically difficult passages, each member of the quartet still watched and communicated with the other. In this quartet, the music is the leader, not the first violinist, so it sounds as if the Emerson is one big instrument instead of four different people.

Also remarkable were the attacks—the sound just came from nowhere, which is extremely difficult to do on a stringed instrument. And the pauses! Big, robust, musical pauses right where they ought to be. Rarely does a string quartet "feel" together just how long to breathe and where, but the Emerson does, and did in a thrilling way.

But perhaps the most telling indication of the quartet's greatness was their musicality: subtle tempo changes, rubato, incredible nuances and phrasing; all these led to a truly extraordinary performance. Too often, technical perfection in a musical performance gets in the way of the music, but not in this instance. This time, the artistry of the Emerson Quartet was such that their technical perfection in no way impeded the performance.

The Emerson String Quartet surely must be one of the greatest string quartets around. They play in tune, always together, and always with such a feeling of abandon that one feels as if they are performing the music for the first time, solely for their own enjoyment.

One could go on and on. But, suffice it to say that these performances of the Beethoven quartets were among the finest by any quartet anywhere, and we at Middlebury were extremely fortunate to have been able to hear them.

Tripping the light fantastic

By Maura Webber

The Middlebury Dance Department presented its Parent's Weekend Dance Showing in McCullough Gym last Saturday. The presentation, as the title suggests, was not a performance but a demonstration of what the many diverse dance classes' daily routines consist of. All levels of technique, from beginners to the Middlebury dance company itself, were displayed. The audience was given a chance to see the development of movement and technique from level to level as well as the different emphasis of each class.

Department head Tarin Chaplin explained at the start that each class teaches with varying degrees a combination of technical skills (refining the body as an instrument), creativity (the process of composition), and conceptual aspects which deal with the study of the history of movement.

The recital began with Andrea Olsen's beginners, who are, according to Andreas, learning a new awareness of the movement capable of their particular bodies. They were working on feeling how the new movements affected them.

Another class, Anatomy and Kinesiology, stresses the more conceptual aspects of dance. The audience was asked to join the students in discovering and feeling the center of the skull. When doing a plie, this class understands all the muscles and bones that participate in the movement.

Yet another class, Theater 161, further develops this awareness of the body with that of space. The emphasis on understanding the impulses and motivation of movements led to several studies such as the witty "breath study," of breathing as a motivating force of movement.

The finale was the Middlebury Dance Company's jazz piece "Posturings," which was a well executed treat for the audience.

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Room for growth

By Hugh Coyle

Bill Nelson, The Love That Whirls (PVC-Jem Records)

Gary Numan, I, Assassin (Atco Records)

Yazoo, Upstairs at Eric's (Sire-Mute Records)

Alright, you've ditched your guitar and bought a synthesizer. Everyone's going electronic these days, you say to yourself. Even the neighbor's kids are playing songs on their television set. Now it's time for a professional to take charge, you say. Now it's time to really get down and make music.

There have been a lot of "children" in the music industry these days, buying up electronic keyboards and playing melodies as challenging as Three Blind Mice... and then making millions from the song. When it comes time for another album, a few notes are changed, the rhythms are a little faster, and the lyrics are even more cosmic. By the fourth or fifth time around, people are getting suspicious.

This is the opinion that prevails throughout Gary Numan's sixth album, "I, Assassin." This album comes right after what may have been Numan's most significant album, "Dance." On "I Assassin," however, progress is at a dead stop for Numan. He plays the same notes using the same sounds, singing in the same voice about the same old thing. Numan is the prime example of a musician stuck in a rut.

The problem with "I, Assassin" is that Gary Numan has reached the bottom of his bag of tricks. The old bell-tone harmonics and gliding violin sounds are simply cliches of his earlier material, and the new songs pale horribly in comparison. The songs have nowhere to go, and the whole album suffers, stuck in stagnant swamp of used synthesizer tricks.

The album is at its worst when Numan does try to be innovative. In the "The 1930's Rust," Numan adds saxophone and harmonica to the electronic background, and the sound is wholly mismatched. Numan is caught trying to go back in time, a definite sign that the artist may be unable to go forward with his own art.

For the group Yazoo, movement is no problem. On their album "Upstairs at Eric's," the band takes off in all directions, from A.M. rock-and-roll to text music. The synthesizer pushes the sound along, accompanied by treated percussion to keep things moving. Yazoo draws from all areas of popular music; while one cut sounds like the Human League ("Too Pieces" or "Midnight") another sounds like it could have been from the soundtrack of "Fame" ("Didn't I Bring Your Love Down").

The formula for success in Yazoo's case is integration. They blend the old with the new and then deliver it with energy and vigor. The musicianship is tight; a song like "Situation," the current hit from the album, breaks down in the middle and then rebuilds itself in a remarkable layer-upon-layer effect which captures the listener and demands that he pays attention to what is going on.

The sounds Yazoo incorportates into their material are nothing startling. They are appropriate, and for the band that is enough. Each song has what it needs to evoke some kind of response from the listener, and that seems to be all Yazoo aims for. Lyrics are often simple, easy to sing along with, and somewhat less than profound. But for what Yazoo wants to do, it seems to be enough.

Bill Nelson's new album has all the drive and determination of "Upstairs at Eric's," but it takes the music one step further. "The Love that Whirls" is a remarkable blend of electronic imagery from the man who led Be-bop Deluxe back in the seventies. Nelson has toned down the uncontrolled frenzy that burned through his first solo album, yet has done so in a way that retains the frenzy and establishes the control the former album lacked.

Like Yazoo, Bill Nelson draws from many influences, many of them Oriental, as even the cover of the album would suggest. His lyrics are poetic, their meters bounding off the rhythmic undercurrent of the music. The songs exist as perfect entities, fully conceptualized and then tightly performed. The album is spotted with instrumentals as well, and these offer new insights into both Nelson's mind and the range of the instruments he chooses to employ.

"The Love that Whirls," subtitled "The Diary of a Thinking Heart," shows the romantic in Nelson overpowering the often dry technology of the insruments he plays. The effect is stunning in songs such as "Empire of the Senses," overpowering in cuts such as "The October Man," and convincing in a piece such as "Hope for the Heartbeat." Bill Nelson seems to know what he wants, and unlike most artists, he knows how to get it.

So it seems as though there is still room for growth in the music industry, flooded as it is with all of the latest electronic gadgetry. In the glut of "new-music" composers making noise with their new synthesizers, there are still some artists who can see deeper into the instrument, who can finally locate the heart and take it from there.

'Royal Hunt': Reinforced flaws

By John Nelson

Peter Shaffer's "The Royal Hunt of the Sun," relates the story of Francisco Pizarro's conquest of Peru, where the Spanish general took an empire of twenty-four million Incas with an army of one hundred and sixty-seven soldiers. Shaffer begins by painting a verbal portrait of Pizarro—an illegitimate, ambitious, and frustrated old soldier who wants a god—and ends by telling us that an idea of God is more powerful than a tangible god, and that true power is in symbols and ideas.

A narrator—in his youth, Pizarro's page—and unrealistic language seem to indicate that Shaffer read "The Glass Menagerie," and tried to create a memory play by following a master's direction and example. But Williams called for sentimentality, and Shaffer's writing is instead forcedly poetic and maudlin, his imagination grand but simple. And if the production failed in its attempt to re-present the play, it was because the director, Carl Mueller '82, processed and reinforced these flaws, rather than its themes.

Rare moments compelled our belief and involvement, like the reaction of the Spaniards to the unseen Andean mountain range, or lines delivered by actors silhouetted against a cyclorama—we made real what we imagined, and imagining made us share a moment actively. Later in the play, scenes between Pizarro and Atahuallpa, son of the sun and god to the Incas, were played with vigor and certainty; Paul Shoup '83 and Adam Battelstein '85 created a convincing and realistic world.

The contrast between expressionism and realism proved Shaffer's point about the distance between god and man. Here, but for a lack of clarity, we could have been convinced of the playwright's broader schemes. But blatant and pedestrian attempts at mixing expressionism and realism—a slow motion climb through the Andes where actors, huddled in a group on center stage, pawed the air with taut faces and hands, a slow motion massacre where ten people represented 3,000 and a swipe with a rapier which stood for a death blow—clouded the distinction, and revealed a lack of consistency and direction.

Shoup played a powerful conquistador from the neck up—never so obvious as when in silhouette he delivered lines that struck home. A physically unimposing actor, his pain and power was locked in his voice, and I was distracted by a person that didn't match. That he is a fine and convincing actor became clear during the energetic and effective scenes with Atahuallpa; he belongs with the realistic side of "Royal Hunt." Only his voice is effective in the expressionistic.

Skye McKenzie '85 has a cool, centered concentration and poise that make him one of the potentially exciting and startling actors at Middlebury. As de Soto, the general's second, this actor seemed smothered and uncomfortable during the entire 24 hours. Indeed, the company made the general impression that they were never trusted or given leave to live their character's lives.

Efforts to break this grip were either so overt they distracted—as in de Candia's visible contempt for the church acted self-consciously by Jake Weber '86—or they went almost unnoticed. Senior Will Harde played effectively when not speaking (his tendency to yell lines irritated me and made his character one-sided), but I watched him only when my attention wandered away from the speaker.

The grip undoubtedly belonged to the director—a shame, for Mueller assembled some fine performers: Weber grabbed attention, held it, and convinced me of his intent. Greg Sullivan '85, as the prist Valverde, has as fine a balance as McKenzie: the power of an actor has been compared to the unpredictability and danger a tightrope walker frights us with, and both these actors can hold that sort of fascination.

On the other hand, Mueller's grip might have been more secure on the smaller Spanish and Incan roles. "Pizarro's boys," especially on the cry "grap the King, grab the Kingdom!" seemed to be creating one of those groups that we see in the movies: "Hey, guys, let's do a show! We've got a barn, and Dad has some old costumes...."

Action can and must be well suported by the technical production. Here, sloppy and uneven lighting attracted attention when it should have given focus to the actors—a great loss for the show, since the very intangibility of lighting could have strengthened expressionistic efforts and Shaffer's themes. Set and props generally reflected the unfortunate blend of styles that produced the scenes in slow motion, but the greatest contradiction of terms and intentions came with the 'golden sun' one soldier rolled on stage—for it was and is a manhole cover, and the very best gold paint cannot make a manhole cover into a sun.

= books

Images of Hopelessness

The Burning House

By Rick Tetzeli

The Burning House is a collection of short stories by Ann Beattie that leaves the reader with an impression of life as hopeless, callous, and socially barbaric. Her prose is like her world view—sparse; the images are spare. She writes with little sensitivity toward her reader, in spite of an extraordinary sensitivity toward her characters and the world she portrays.

Beattie's stories are generally propelled by some force outside the normal run of things—divorced men visiting their children, a visiting cousin who desires the host, the old leader of a group of friends who celebrate the anniversary of his death. Artists and accountants covet each other's wives and lovers, and teenagers seem to know it all. These are relationships that are charged with tension and that offer little promise. "One false move...One mistake and glass shatters." Beattie's is a world where people must tread softly and carefully, and those who don't create problems.

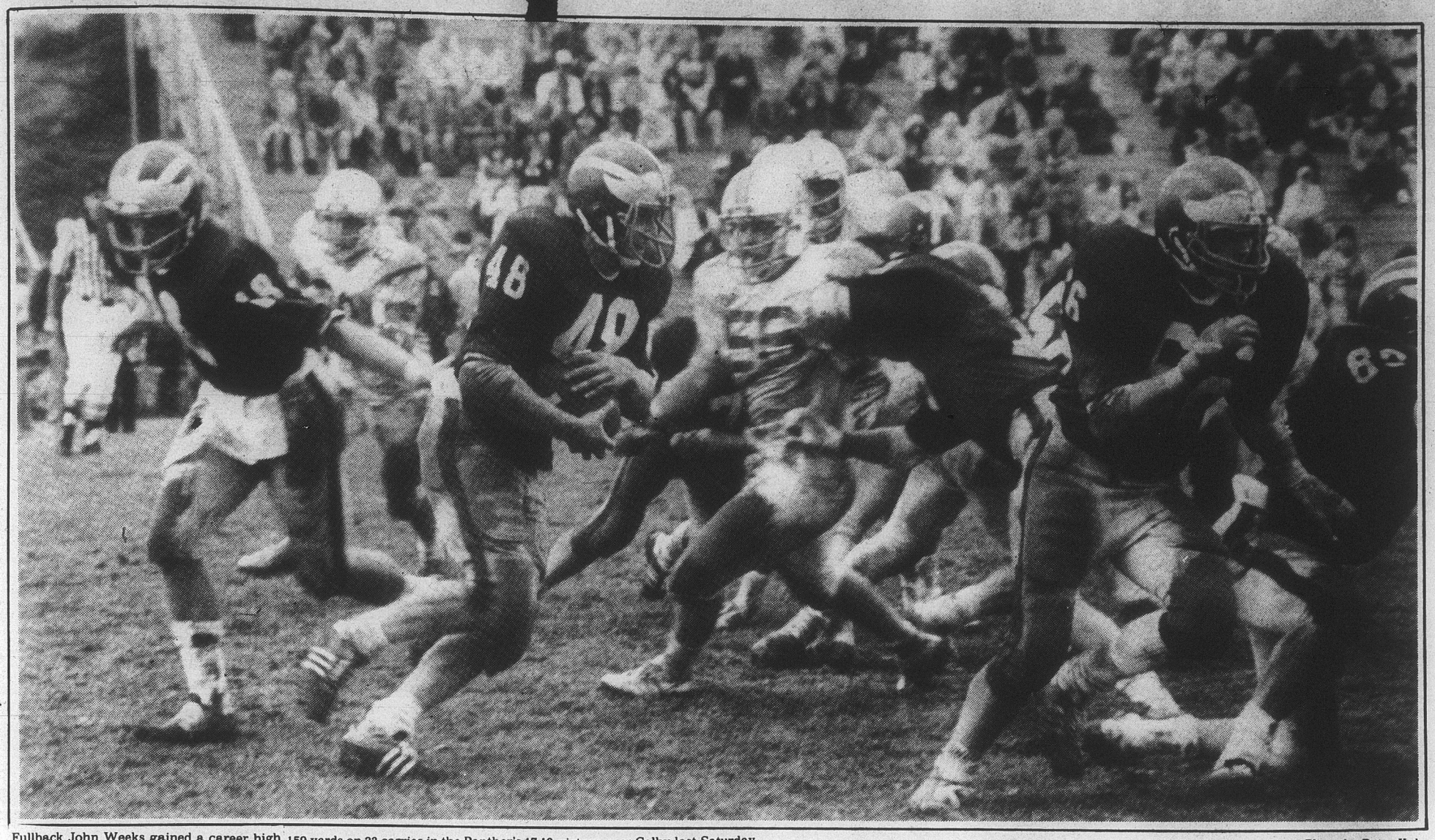
The endings of some of the stories show the tenuous hopelessness that is present in each situation. An ex-wife who has held to the hope of reuniting with her husband winds up "knowing that desire can be more overwhelming than love—the desire, for one brief minute, simply to get off the earth." Another woman is left with the question "What do you do with a shard of sorrow?"

The humour in these pieces is striking but sad, as with the case of yet another wife, whose sister sends her singing birthday telegrams sung by a Princeton undergrad dressed in a bear suit, and whose husband watches only the first minute of the Tonight Show, "to see Ed." This story, "Happy," ends up with the husband holding his hands over his wife's ears and saying "Say it...Say 'I have a nice life.' "

Sometimes Beattie offers images that are too strikingly cheap, or chic, to hold the reader's interest, and this detracts from the overall "continuous dream" of the story. "By the edge of the pond where Tom is walking with Inez, there is a black dog panting, staring up at a Frisbee. Its master raises the Frisbee, and the dog stares as if transfixed by a beam of light from heaven. The Frisbee flies, curves, and the dog has it as it dips down."

Another story begins with "I'm thinking about frogs," a rather disconcerting opening line that pulls the reader away from the story instead of drawing him in. Especially in her shorter stories, the reader is left with little sympathy for any of the characters.

There are, however, a number of fine stories, especially near the end of the collection. "Running Dreams," and the title story, "Greenwich Time," offer poignant expressions of emotional conflict, sadness, and the need for someone to hang onto. In these three stories, Beattie gives the reader something solid in the midst of the anguish of the rest of her transient world.



Fullback John Weeks gained a career high 159 yards on 33 carries in the Panther's 17-10 victory over Colby last Saturday.

Photo by Peter Kyle

Panthers kick ass

By Dennis Boyle and Kevin D'Arcy

The success or failure of an offensive unit can usually be attributed to the blocking of its offensive line. Against the Colby Mules, the "0" line was merely outstanding. Their work enabled senior fullback John Weeks to rush for a career high 159 yards on 33 carries, and senior halfback Mark Conroy, who gained 118 yards on 18 carries, to rush for his third consecutive 100 yard game. These efforts helped propell the Panthers to a 17-10 win over the Mules at Porter Field last Saturday, Oct. 23.

Both offenses were slow to establish themselves, but on Colby's third possession the Panther defense stopped the Mules cold on a crucial fourth and one situation, and Middlebury assumed possession on their own 36 yard line. The ensuing 13 play scoring drive included a 30 yard Weeks' run, an 11 yard reception by Kelvin Chase '83, and a tough nine yard run by Conroy. All this set up a two yard touchdown plunge by Weeks. Junior Bob Crews' extra point attempt was wide to the right, and the Panthers held a 6-0 advantage with 1:55 left in the first quarter.

Early into the second quarter, Colby struck back with a scoring drive of their own. Quarterback-Kicker Jay Kemble cut Middlebury's lead to 6-3 with a 35 yard field goal with barely three minutes expired in the second quarter.

Quarterback Todd Hermanson '84 was a pleasant surprise for the Panthers, while subbing for the injured Kevin Harlen '84. On the day, Hermanson was 9 for 16 for 136 yards and 2 interceptions. Several of Hermanson's completions came in crucial, scoring drive situations. End Chase commented, "Teams definitely must respect the running of John (Weeks) and Mark (Conroy), and they tend to forget about us throwing the ball."

Two completions in Middlebury's next scoring drive, along with the consistent running of Weeks and Conroy, helped set up Crews' 27 yard field at 5:09 in the second quarter, giving Middlebury a six point advantage at 9-3.

Middlebury opened the second half with its usual dominant running game, with Weeks and Conroy again gaining the bulk of the yardage. Hermanson also hit Crews and Chase for gains of 17 and 16 yards on the 73 yard scoring drive that was capped by Weeks' second touchdown, this one from one yard out. Weeks commented, "It was nice gaining those yards, but the offensive line deserves the credit. I never had a hand laid on me until I was 3 yards downfield." A Hermanson to Andy Varney '84 pass provided a two point conversion and Middlebury attained its biggest lead of the day at 17-3.

The Panther defense, which turned in its routine excellent performance, found its back to the wall following a Panther fumble, and a long pass completion by Kemble. This gave Colby a first and goal situation on the Middlebury three yard line. The defense exhibited great tenacity stopping the Mules on four successive plays.

This fine effort was nullified when the Panther offense fumbled again just two plays later, placing the Mules again inside the Panther five yard line. Unable to score on the ground, the Mules went to the air,as Kemble connected with Fran Kelly for a one yard touchdown pass. Kemble's extra point was good and Colby closed the Panther margin to 17-10.

The stubborn Mules kept kicking until the finish, but interceptions by Chris Pierson '84 and Rob Bredahl '85, and quarterback sacks by seniors Roy Giarusso and Jon Good, corralled the Mules' offense, and ensured the 17-10 victory for the Panthers.

Tomorrow the Panthers travel to Clinton, N.Y. to face the 1-4 Hamilton Continentals. Hamilton should be an exciting opponent. Working out of the shotgun formation, and throwing over 60 times last week, the Continentals should be a tough contest for the surging Panthers.

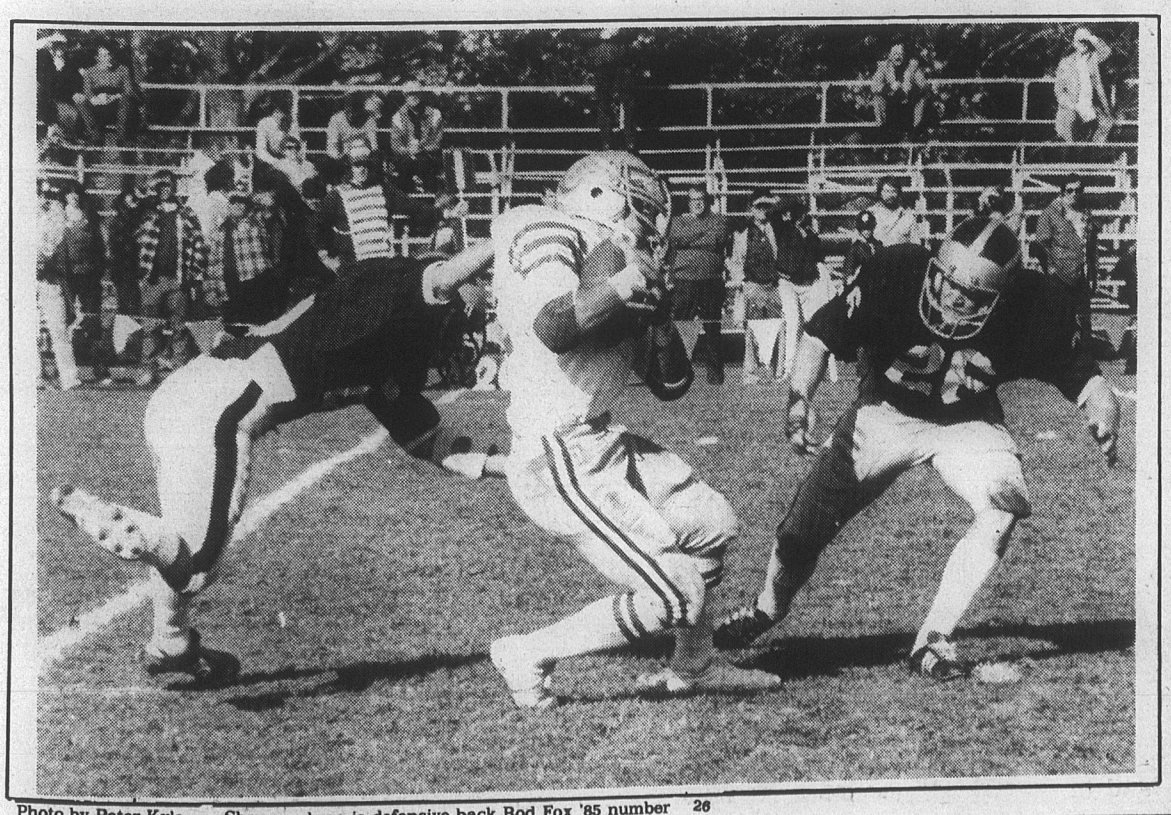


Photo by Peter Kyle Shown here is defensive back Rod Fox '85 number 26

B Company takes to the road

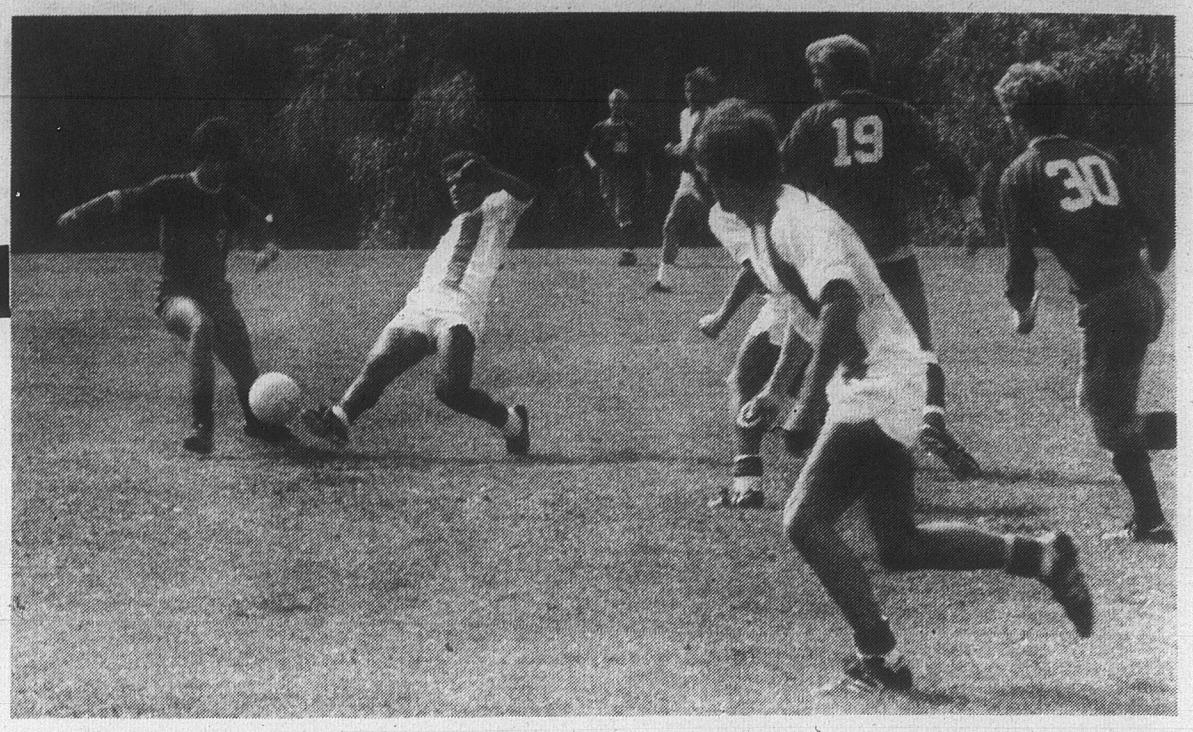


Photo by Peter Kyle Andy Neumann '85 o f the B company on manuevers earlier this season. The squad was a 2-1 victor over R.P.I.

By J.R. Rossi

Last Saturday, October 23, the B Company, currently undefeated on the road, traveled to Troy, New York to take on a much improved R.P.I. side. The result was a 2-1 overtime triumph for Middlebury.

The close score, however, does not reflect the tone or tempo of the match. From the first kickoff and thereafter, the Panthers dominated the field and literally controlled the intimidated Engineers. Forward Dave Hedrick '85 commented on his squads domination of the field, "we had those guys tied up in knots trying to get the ball from us. It was almost like passing around stone statues. I'm certain we had control better than 90% of the time."

One would think that with this much control, the score would have been more dramatic; it certainly should have. Forward Marty Lanigan '84 spoke about this aspect of the game, "if I had a dollar for every time I hit the cross-bar or missed the corner by inches, I could sponsor the keg-o-thon by myself." Lanigan tallied both times for Middlebury, one in the first half and the game winner in overtime.

Although the Middlebury victory seemed certain, the match was not without its trying moments. The first major casualty for the B Company this season occurred when Eric "sledge-hammer" Hartmann '85 went into a tackle and came out with R.P.I. cleats stuck in his leg. The game had to stop until an ambulance could arrive and get the injured Middlebury wingback to a hospital. Hartman's injury required a number of stitches and will prevent him from playing the rest of the season, leaving a gap which will be hard to fill.

Despite the bad luck suffered by Hartman, the performance of the B Company survivors was impressive to say the least. Varsity goalie coach, George "Zikko" Purgavine commented on the contrast between the B Company's skill and R.P.I.'s lack thereof, "if you want to run with the big dogs, you have to walk in the tall grass."

Another big win for the B Company was posted on Oct. 18, when the squad went out on maneuvers against the undefeated UVM. As it turned out, UVM is no longer undefeated.

John Bramante '85 tallied twelve minutes into the game, firing a "high-heater" into the upper left-hand corner, from a precision set-up by Tom Loewald'85, giving Middlebury the one-goal advantage they never relinquished. The Panthers continued to pressure the stunned UVM side and kept constant control throughout the half. Late in the half, a UVM player was red-carded for flagrantly kicking the Midd sweeper, Jon Roth '85, after having lost the ball to him. J.R. commented on the incident after the game, "He was just mad because I stole the ball from him, if he had done the same thing on 48th street in New York, he wouldn't have survived the consequences."

In the second half, UVM, having lost all composure, received four yellow cards and another red card, finishing the game two players down. Sophomore co-captain Dave Graf commented on the opponents' play, "for the first ten minutes it looked like it would be a close game, but when they started committing fouls every other play, we knew we had them. We took their cheap shots all day and still outplayed them." John White '85, a dominant force in the midfield, said, "They never expected us to come and beat them on their own field. They really acted like wimps when they were losing."

Last Wednesday the B Company traveled to Norwich for a match with a team that has styled much of its game after the Panthers. At this very moment, the Panthers are en route on their infamous season ending Boston road trip. Tonight they face Boston College under the lights, then tomorrow they take on Connecticut College before returning to their headquarters.

Alyssa Ashley Musk

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Competitive rackets

Photo by Peter Kyle Elizabeth Welch '85 was an 8-6 winner in the NEWITT last weekend at Amherst

By Tracy Howell

The women's tennis team spent last weekend at Amherst College playing in the New England Women's Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament (NEWITT). Middlebury did reasonably well, finishing in eigth place overall.

The team played in six flights on Friday and Saturday. There are three flights, A,B,and C, for both singles and doubles. The number one and two players from each school play flight A, the number three and four players play flight B and so on.

In flight A number one player Elizabeth Welch '85 won one consolation match against Rhode Island College 8-6. Susie Scher '86 was the "surprise" of the day said coach Ed Sommers. Susie, usually a B team player, played number two singles, and defeated opponents from Rhode Island College 8-1 and MIT 9-7 in consolation matches.

One of the team's outstanding players, number four Shelby Siems '83 went to the NEWITT tournament with a 6-4 individual record and won a match against an opponent from Wells College. Shelby has a tendency to go to 3 sets in her matches but she generally pulls through in the end.

"The star of the tournament" said Sommers was Elizabeth Old '84. She won consolation flight C singles beating women from Colby 8-5, Smith 8-5 and Wesleyan 9-7. Ann Chapman '84 the number six player beat MIT 6-1, 6-1, and Wesleyan 6-1, 6-0 in regualr matches. She ended the season with a fine 8-4 record.

In doubles, flight A players, Amanda Earle '84 and Lee Findlay '85 got to the finals in the consolation bracket, beating Rhode Island College 8-3, Bates 8-1 and Wheaton 8-2. Elizabeth Fordyce '84 and Jen Stone '84 beat Wesleyan in a regular match 6-0, 6-2.

The women's tennis season closed with a 4-6 record. Coach Sommers is "pleased" with the team's improvement and their increased competitiveness which is exemplified by the several "very close matches" and the 20 percent better record over last year. Co-Captain Maura Martin '83 feels it was a "good season." Sommers hopes for "continued improvement and a winning season next year."

Sticking it to Skidmore

By Mary Rolph

The varsity field hockey team's win on Saturday, October 23, against Norwich marked the end of what coach Sue Butler termed as "a very good season." Added to that victory was a 1-0 victory over Skidmore, October 21.

On Saturday, the Middlebury stickwomen played a very good offensive game, but were up against an exceptionally talented goaltender from Norwich. Kelly Morgan '84 and Liz Bloomfield '83 were only Panthers able to score out of the fourty-two shots on goal. Middlebury defense was also quite solid, allowing only twenty-seven shots on keeper Sue Keating '83.

During the first half of Thursday's game against Skidmore, Middlebury showed poor stickmanship. Butler described the game as being "very flat, just like all our away games this season." By the second half, the team pulled itself together and Sarah Birchfield '85 tallied to pace the the Panthers to the one goal victory.

Unfortunately, these two wins were not enough to qualify Middlebury for the WECFHA. The squads three game loosing streak at the beginning of the season buried them just a little too deep.

When asked about the team's overall performance Butler commented that "it took us a while to get rolling—but we had good skill and played well as a team."

Although the team is loosing five of its starting players, Butler believes that there is enough depth to create a strong team for the '83 season. "We are looking forward to an even better season that this year's 5 wins, 4 losses, and a tie," Butler concluded.

In two previous contests, the sticksters lost 3-0 to Dartmouth, Wednesday, Oct. 13, and tied 0-0 with Williams, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Having just returned from October break, the stickwomen played well and hard against Dartmouth. They dominated the first half of the game, but slowly began to lose both confidence and momentum as a number of questionable calls by the referee went in the Big Green's favor.

An example of this was Dartmouth's first goal, which was first was declared invalid because it was scored after the whistle had been blown, but then ruled good as the referee changed his mind.

During the second half of the game, there was a role reversal with Dartmouth leading most of the plays. There were 18 corners on Middlebury with goalie Susie Keating '83 and the rest of the Middlebury defense able to keep all but two balls out of net.

After the game, the Dartmouth coach approached coach Sue Butler to compliment her on Middlebury's outstanding defense.

Some of the outstanding players of the game were Liz Bloomfield '83, Keating and Hanna Nichols '84, who showed great skill on a penalty flick in the second half.

The tie with Williams was a disappointing one for Middlebury's stickwomen, having already beaten a more powerful U.V.M. team just two days earlier.

A strong defensive wall was put up to stop Williams' excellent offensive plays and proved very effective. Keating was once again had a superb game in the net. Unfortunately, the Panthers could mount little offense of their own and had to settle for the 0-0 tie.

Sideline

By Andy Gluck

The NBA basketball season opens tonight surrounded by great electricity and curiosity. Now that "Doctor Dunkenstein" has moved to New Jersey, "Skywalker" is in Seattle, and Moses has joined the Doctor in Philly, many questions remain to be answered. However, the league has a number of things in its favor at the opening of this 1982-1983 season.

First of all, since NFL teams are striking and the baseball players are enjoying their vacation, pro basketball should enjoy the spotlight for much of the Fall and Winter. Secondly, with about 35-40 percent turnover (five new players per team), fans should come out to see the fresh faces. In addition to many dazzling new rookies like James Worthy and Dominique Wilkins, there are numerous old faces in new places. Finally, in Larry O'Brien, the NBA has the finest commissioner in pro sports.

Because of these factors, O'Brien and all hoop fans should enjoy one of the most competitive seasons in years. The Atlantic division shapes up as a battle between the Celtics and the 76ers. Boston has an intimidating front court with Bird, Parrish and McHale, and Quinn Buckner should stabilize the guard situation. Philadelphia landed the biggest prize of the off-season when they obtained Moses Malone for millions. If Andrew Toney and Julius Erving have their typical seasons, the 76ers should be unbeatable. Also, the Nets, with Darryl Dawkins, Buck Williams and the old "Kings Court" of Ford and Birdsong, should make the Eastern playoffs.

The Central division again looks like a one team race. The Bucks strengthened their rebounding, plus acquired invaluable spirit and experience in the trade for Dave Cowers. In addition, guards Sidney Moncrief and rookie Paul Pressey are two of the better all-around athletes in the league. The Eastern finalists will invariably include two of these three powerful squads.

In the Midwest, numerous trades and other roster changes should scramble the race. San Antonio added the dominant center they never had by trading for Artis Gilmore. George Gervin and Mike Mitchell provide over 50 points a game for the high-flying spurs. Denver should also score plenty of points with Dan Issel, Kiki VanDeweghe and T.R. Dunn leading the way.

The West is by far the best of the four divisions. The defending champion Lakers strengthened their already intimidating team by selecting the best player in the college draft, James Worthy. As with Philly, if Kareem and "Magic" have average seasons the Lakers should not be stopped. Seattle will try to knock off LA with Daved Thompson, Jack Sikma and Gus Williams. If Thompson returns to form, the Supersonics will fly. Phoenix, Golden State and San Diego with a returning Bill Walton are all potential .500 teams.

These changes should make for a wild and intense season of basketball. The best teams along with some struggling squads (all knick fans raise you hand) markedly improved their rosters from last year. The odds against the same two teams reaching the finals in consecutive seasons are extremely high. Therefore, look for the Celtics (not Philly) and the Lakers in the end with LA becoming the first back to back champs since the late 1960's. My darkhorse picks; the Nets and the Supersonics. Whoever makes it to the finals will have to scrap all the way, since the NBA has youth, lots of talent, and an action-filled season on tap.

classifieds

Did you know that Jim Palmer's daughter is alive and well on the Middlebury campus? Well she is, and today she turns 19!! Happy birthday, babe – ain't it wild? Glad to have you here (although home is the most excellent place) . . . Much love. Me.

Happy Birthday to you, Happy Birthday to you, Happy Birthday dear bluuuue, Happy Birthday to you (please sing this to the tune of the Queen song of your choice, J.)!! Your a terrific friend, my best. I'll try to stop over more – PROMISE. The married one.

Pugsley: Who's your friend? She has a very weird sense of humor. Can't you keep her quiet? Insanely yours, Sting.

Batts South 2nd, Batts co-JCs and the "old" gang from Center, South and Allen: Thanks for a fantastic B-day. You guys are the greatest!! Love ya, CEW.

Who's that gorgeous female in that brand new silver Civic?

Dear Lambchop: Yay! The weekend. Can we play together on the ceiling? P.S. Happy late 6th – it will last forever. ILY. Veal Cutlet.

Brandy(JV): Where's that "magic box" of yours? I miss it deeply. Does it still open "under pressure?" Doc Zen.sl020ic__ M.E.W.: No not milk, just tea. Let's toast – 'Saluda!' Ah yes, the wonderful flavor, especially that sensation under the nose! Hail Hitler! Wonderful bouquet. Put it to the smell. Mo's 24, you ought to try it sometime. Really mellow. No caffeine! Shall we make it a date? Tea and cartoons – could be fun! Highly distinguished, esq.

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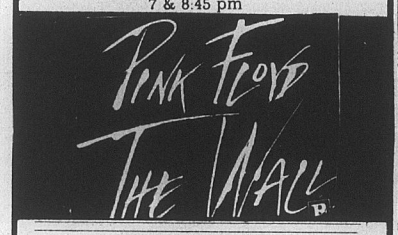

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J the fool: Hey hey – you you, Get off of your cloud.

That's the boat they're on!

Paul Leahy: Where have you been all my life?

Yeah Max! Terrific play! EL.

Windows Have Eyes. BMWIS – WAGASA – Rich

Hey, he couldn't win the decathalon like that!

Get acquainted with Delta Upsilon: Take a DU member to lunch Tuesday at Upper Proctor's reserved tables.

How do I get tickets?

B.B: How was Boston? Can't wait to hear. Keep in touch. Rich.

Chris: The fox hunt is on. Tally ho!

Robin: Sorry about last week. Let's get those punks. Should we put Neidermeier on it? He's a sneaky little excrement just like me. Your buddy, P. Rick.

He should jump overboard to save his skin now!

Compost Cheeses: Social situation desperate. Serious chick deficiency in grad school. Relief urgently needed. Check Cook staff first. Love, the Reptile.

Ed Brown for Carnival King '83. He needs all the public exposure he can get!

Look at Ed Asner! His hair's white . . . he's fat . . . he needs a shave . . . he's hurtin'!

Snake for Queen!

Harry: It's been raining. Where's my check?

Yoda is so cute.

Hey S.H. (yes, YOU, my Pearsons roomie): Have you planned my surprise yet? Uh . . . also, a Kenny Rogers album would be a very nice gift! Your football fanatic roommate.

Phillipillo: Great bod! Where have you been all my life?

Pepsi: I wanna party with YOU. Nick C.

Scruffy: Green gloves are sexy. Weekends were made for . . . but drop by the Chat sometime. It's hard to party alone. Remember, I'll love you forever.

You're a sick puppy cat!

Tom Fowler: You're great on stage. Sure would like to see you perform offstage.

Hadley North Basement: I like your art and the cuts of meat (pork and of course the women). Thanks for answering when ET phones home.

Pete Leahy is Mr. Legs.

Jill, Jill you're such a pill.

Wanted: by precinct 4 and Bubba. 3 ex con-men at work and Floyd. "Lock em up" CASGIBEHTSTAEBREP-POHWEHT.

Bix, please get into my mail box – 2802. Thanks.

Why did Liz and Margot come from the Southwest?

Hey Franky! What's your favorite high protein drink?

Geoch: Help – I'm being stifled by a Viking squid! Come quick.

Ten cans of Diet Pepsi a day make Yoda angry.

Pietza's puff smells like toots.

Jeff Scanlon for sex god.

Finally I got my ex-roommate off my back! And I didn't even have to advertise.

USC Jacket is Starr: Stop by any night.

Jayne: You said you haven't gotten any classifieds yet, so I figured it was about time to hit you with one. Thanks for helping me out with my proposal. Drinks sometime? Regards, a non-alcoholic alternative.

McBride's legs are still his most "awesome" asset.

Hey team No.1: You know, for a bunch of old ladies, you're the nads!

Hey, Allen '85: Your camarade from Ohio (at resort camp BGSU) says youuuu! Party hardy. Hope to be up for a visit soon. Rusky.

Spot: Confucious says, "He who plays in bright sun, squints." So bring in the children. Maybe when it gets dark, we can have a picnic. The Adams Family.

Tom Beer and Mrs. O: I'm coming to visit. I need to be in the mountains. Love and hiking, Yaley.

W^2 could be a road hazard especially while idling on hills. Keep your distance!

Hey R: What time did you come home this morning? T.

SOMF.

Hey lope, Turkey Day will be too fun! Let's go wild! Me.

Fellow Poli Sci Sufferer: Happy Birthday to you! May your ablutions be rewarding and your feuilles de papiers pleasing. Hugo's owner.

My Transatlantic lover: We've done up the Maroon Bells, the Cannes beaches. Hears Alpes Magix is SCRUMPTIOUS. Til then, do'er up, R^2. Always . . . P.B.

Hey Cheese 'n crackers: Both your last names begin with the same letter, must be a match made in heaven! Had any coffee this week? Too cute.

Ffina: Sit on my ceiling! Yams.

Only if you give me candy (which I know you will!). I love your vice. Foo-foo.
P.S. Is it soup yet?

By the way, I thought you promised me poetry, no?

Bruce: Make a change in your chapeau, n'est ce pas? DMC, WPB, TKP, DAS.

Hey – Welcome back to Middlebury! Get psyched for a super weekend! Love, Me.

Hey Woman – stay alert – it's prime time for "munch of the month." Love from a friend of Mad Dog, who is windsurfing Procotor Leviathan on Lake Ontario.

P. Rick: you turkey! Next time, just look him in the eye, take a hit off your pipe, and say, "I'm not going to talk to you about that." Fake a Southern drawl, if necessary. Your friend, Robin.

ASH! Well the Bowling Green pucksters are already on the ice, but Nov. 1, 1982 brings forth "The Big Blue Panthers." Drop by to see us in action, like in January? Yours in AC-DC, DMC.

I caught you checking for No. 2! This is it. Yet another exciting one from A. Until next week . . .

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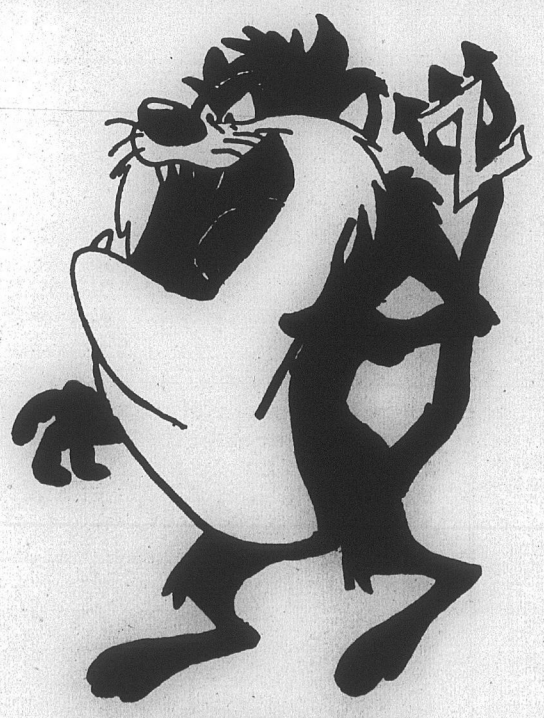

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